REPORT

OF THE

STATE DEPARTMENT

OF

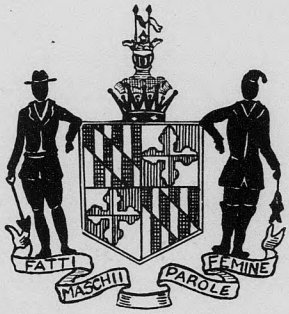
FORESTRY

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

FOR

FISCAL YEAR 1926

OCTOBER 1, 1925 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1926



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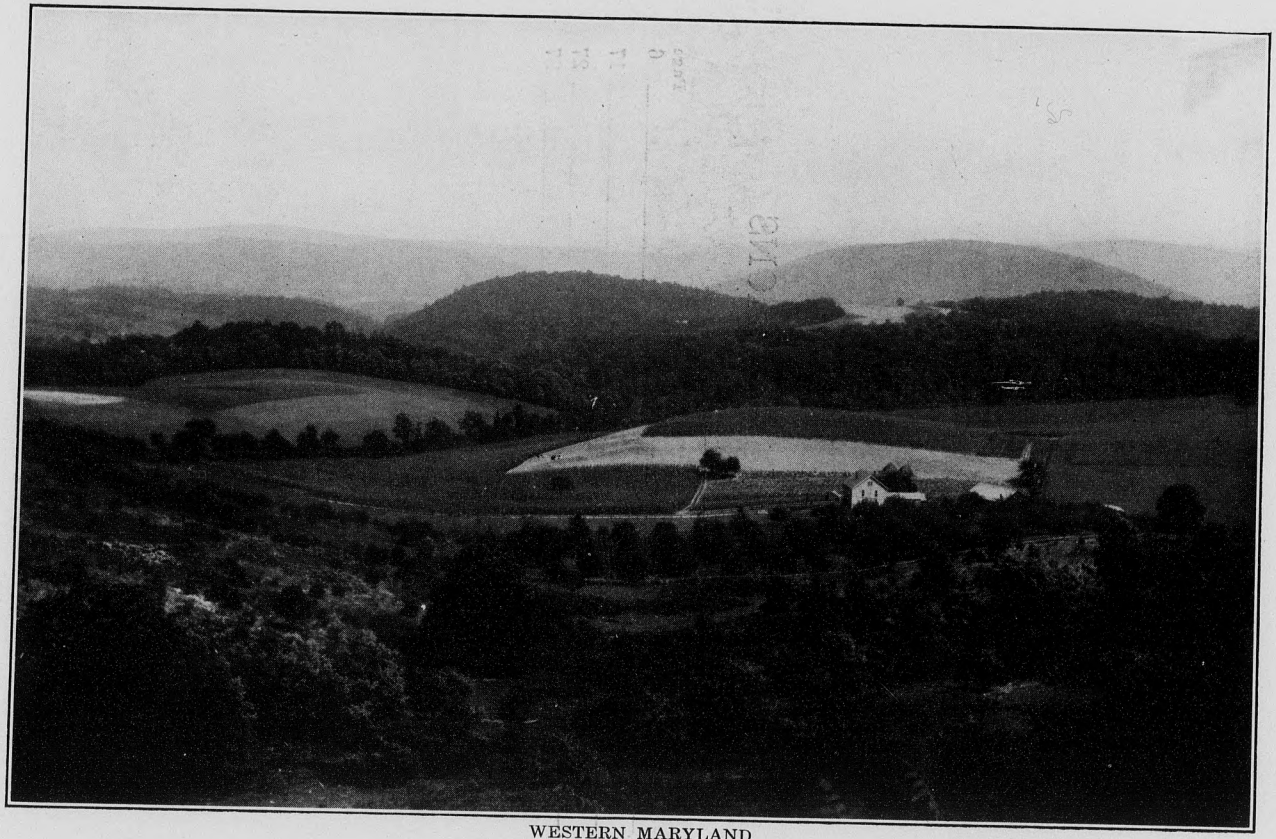

WESTERN MARYLAND

An attractive view which shows a well-ordered and proper use of land—forest, agriculture and orchard.

INTRODUCTION

Each of the previous reports of the Forestry Department has covered a period of two years, corresponding with the biennial session of the Legislature. The report for 1926, which is the 20th year of forestry work in the State, is published as a separate report, the plan being to issue hereafter annual reports instead of biennial reports.

In summing up the activities of the year, that of forest protection receives first consideration. Unless the forests can be protected from fires and other destructive agencies, forest production must remain at low ebb, and the practice of forestry seriously retarded. A substantial advance has been made in organizing the protective work, so that forest protection is being reduced more and more to a science. Two new towers have been erected, the work of the district forest wardens has been extended, increased cooperation with the volunteer fire companies obtained, and improved methods of fire fighting adopted, with the result that forest protection is gaining substantial support in every community.

Practically all of the forest lands of the State are privately owned. If, therefore, the practice of forestry is to become universal, it must be brought about by the private owners. The Department has rendered every possible assistance to such owners in the management of their forest lands, by giving them expert advice on the ground, and often conducting demonstrations in marking trees for selective cuttings, measuring and estimating their value, and assisting the owners to find suitable markets for their forest products. There were 51 cases of this kind during the year, where the assistance given covered over 11,500 acres of forest land made up of tracts of from 8 to 4,000 acres in extent.

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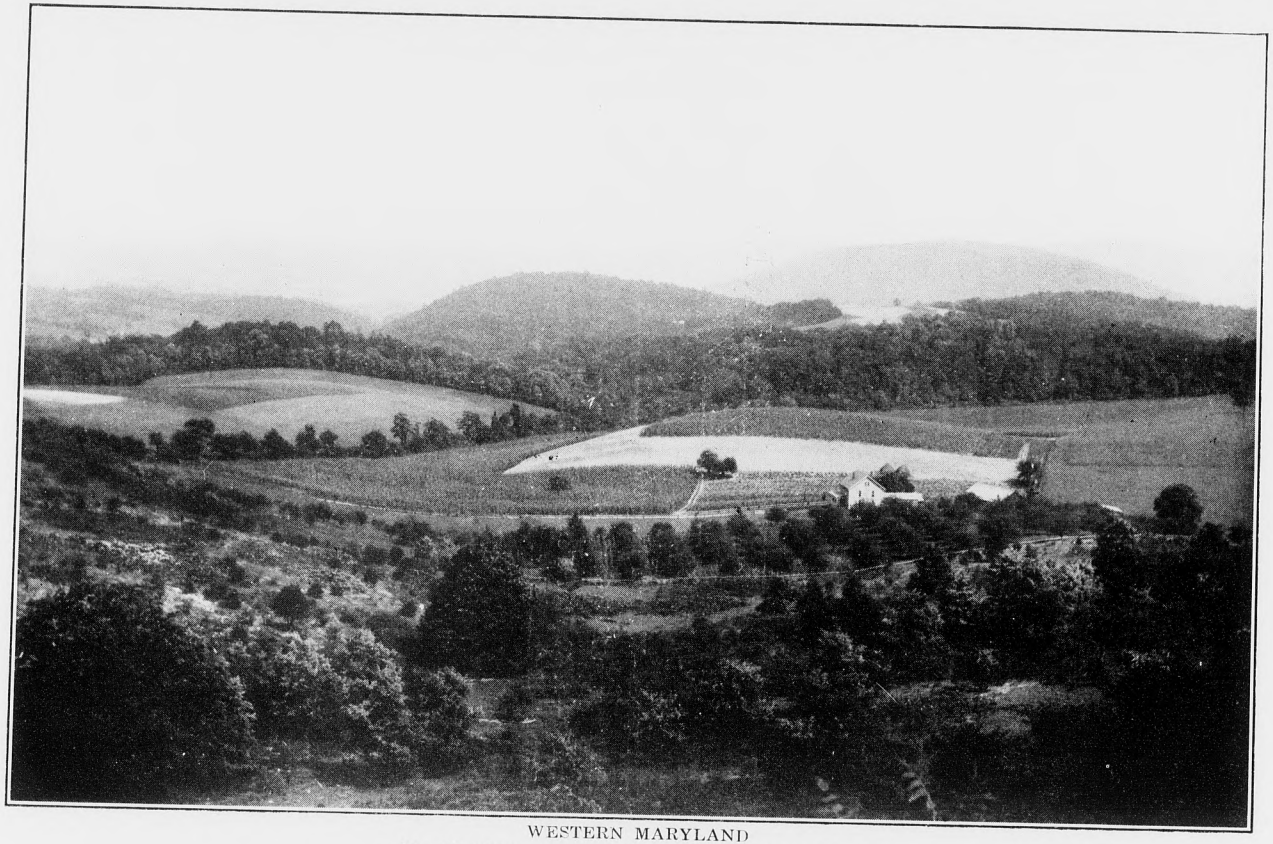

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The State-owned forests consist of three areas—one along the Patapsco River between Relay and Hollofield, another at Fort Frederick near Big Pool, and a third in Garrett County, near Swallow Falls, comprising in all 3,850 acres. These forest lands are under management for timber production and recreation. Their value has been fully demonstrated and is the strongest argument for extending the state forests by purchase, in order to increase their benefits and to safeguard our future timber supply.

The State Forest Nursery has steadily increased in popularity and in the number of applications for trees for forest and for roadside planting. The demand is far in excess of the supply of trees. The output this year was 145,578 trees for forest planting and 3,722 for roadside planting. The stock is sold at the cost of growing it.

Maryland has, approximately, 350,000 acres of idle land, all of which is capable of producing timber growth, most of it better suited for this purpose than for any other. There is, therefore, a big forest planting problem, which is year by year enlisting the interest of a larger number of landowners. Forest plantations during the year have exceeded in number and area those of any previous year, and the interest is rapidly growing. It is apparently only limited by the amount of stock available at the State Forest Nursery.

Shade trees along the streets and highways and around the homes are of vital concern to a large part of our population and of interest to everybody. The Forestry Department, as one of the branches of its work, gives much time and attention to examining, advising, and replying to inquiries on this subject. It, also cooperates with improvement associations and individuals in planting trees along the highways.

Investigation and research in forest problems, affecting the forests of the State, are the basis of accurate reliable information upon which a sound forest policy may be established. During 1926, as heretofore, studies have been made regarding the growth of important tree species, annual production, and annual consumption of timber products, insect and tree diseases, and other subjects.

After all, forestry will not progress more rapidly than our

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people become forestry minded. A realization of the damage that forest fires do and that, "Everybody Loses when Timber Burns," will help to prevent forest fires. The universal practice of forestry can be greatly hastened by placing before private woodland owners and timber users the basic facts, showing the necessity of growing timber to meet the immediate needs of the future. The Forestry Department is using every means at its disposal, such as illustrated lectures, exhibits, publications, and newspaper articles, in presenting the facts to the public.

It is the purpose of this report to present in concise form the year's accomplishment of the Forestry Department along the lines indicated.

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ASSISTANCE TO WOODLAND OWNERS.

The policy of the Department in rendering every possible assistance to private woodland owners, in order to promote the practice of forestry in the State, has been carried out on a larger scale than heretofore. This work consists in examining woodlands at the request of owners, discussing with them the forestry problems on the ground, and formulating a plan of management to meet the conditions. A practical plan of management is submitted to the owner in the form of a report with recommendations, in terms that he can readily understand and put in practice.

During the year, 41 such examinations were made in 14 different counties, comprising a total area of 11,191 acres. It is frequently the case that the owner requires additional assistance in the way of a selective marking of the trees to be cut, an estimate of the amount of timber and its value, and assistance in marketing the product. There were 10 cases of this kind in 8 different counties, comprising 401 acres, during the year, where the forester rendered such service. The result of this work is to furnish demonstrations of applied forestry in the different sections, each serving as a valuable object lesson to the community.

In the same way and to an increasing extent is assistance given individual owners in forest planting. There is an increasing interest in the matter of utilizing waste lands on farms for growing forest crops. In forest planting, it is exceedingly important that the tree species be selected which will best serve on a given site and produce the kind of timber that is required. This service, as in the case of the woodland examinations, is rendered without charge to landowners of the State, and in such cases the forester furnishes a detailed planting plan after examining the site to determine the best tree species to use, the proper spacing of the trees, and the best method of planting. There were 10 planting plans made during the year in 7 counties, comprising 71 acres. A detailed list of the examinations, improvement demonstrations, and planting plans will be found in the appendix to this report.

In addition to the examinations referred to, and the practical assistance rendered on the ground, information is being given in hundreds of cases to individuals, by personal interviews and correspondence, concerning their problems of forest management, timber prices, timber grades, and suitable markets for forest products. The Forestry Department is to an increasing extent becoming the clearing-house between the timber owner and the timber user. Its close contacts with both classes enable it to keep well-posted on all forestry matters and its files are accessible to all seeking information.

STATE FORESTS.

State forests in Maryland comprise but 3,850 acres out of a total forest area of 2,228,000 acres. Approximately 2,600 acres of this was donated to the State, of which 1,800 acres was given in 1906 by the Messrs. John W. and Robert Garrett, provided a board of forestry be created to take over its administration.

Forestry in Maryland, therefore, as a state enterprise, had its inception in the care of state forests. Notwithstanding this favorable beginning, the acreage of state forests has in 20 years made very slight increase. The Legislature of 1912 appropriated $58,500 for the purchase of definite areas—one area along the Patapsco River above Relay, and the other old Fort Frederick near Big Pool in Washington County. The purchases were made in the nature of state parks in highly developed sections where land values are high, and consequently the acreage it was possible to purchase was not large. The land, however, is very valuable, and is meeting a high use as recreational areas.

There are large areas of forest land in the mountain sections valuable for timber growing, for watershed protection, and for recreation grounds, that can be acquired at low cost—approximately $5 per acre, which under private ownership are practically waste lands. Under state administration, protection from fire, and careful management, these lands may be made productive, show substantial revenues, and be a valuable asset to the State.

Maryland is facing a critical situation with respect to its future timber supply. A forest area of more than 2,000,000 acres has been repeatedly cut over with little thought of future productiveness. Forest fires have not only destroyed thousands of acres of growing timber, but their repeated ravages have prevented a regrowth.

Next in importance to an adequate system of forest protection on the part of the State is the further acquisition of state forests to safeguard our timber supply and to demonstrate to private owners practical methods of forest management. The existing state forests, though small in extent, are serving important uses.

GARRETT COUNTY.

The Garrett County state forests, four in number, are Skipnish, 888 acres; Brier Ridge, 823 acres; Herrington Manor, 656 acres; and Kindness, 206 acres. These forests, under a system of protection by which fires have been almost entirely prevented, have increased rapidly in value, due to the growth of the timber, and have demonstrated in that section good forest practices of practical value to the entire community. This, in a large measure, has induced private owners in that section of the State to take better care of their woodlands and to handle them as timber growing areas rather than regard them as waste land, as was largely the case many years ago. When these Garrett County forests came into state ownership in 1906, forest fires were common everywhere, and little heed was paid to their control. A forest warden was put in charge and a forest protection system established, with the result that for 20 years the forest losses in the state forests have been very small. Not only that, but the influence of forest protection has spread throughout the whole community, and within 10 years from the time the state forests were acquired, the fire losses for that particular section, which had been one of the worst in the State, were reduced 75 per cent, and this section became one of the best protected areas anywhere. This was brought about largely by demonstrating to the community that the forests were worth saving, and could be saved through cooperative effort. This has been a most valuable object lesson and could be easily duplicated in other parts of the State, where fire losses are heavy, by creating additional state forests.

FORT FREDERICK.

The fort, built in 1756 by the Colony of Maryland for the protection of her frontier settlers against the French and Indians, has had a remarkable history. The fort itself is built of sand-stone, with walls 17 feet high, 2 feet at the top, and 4½ feet at the base, enclosing one and one-half acres of ground. The fort was so strongly built that it was never successfully attacked, and after these 170 years is still well preserved. Fort Frederick has seen service in three wars—the French and Indian, the Revolution, and the Civil War, and was badly abused under 100

years of private ownership after passing out of the control of the State. It was purchased before the end of the year, 1923, by the State Board of Forestry out of a special appropriation, and is to be forever preserved as an historic shrine. In connection with the fort, the Department owns 189 acres of land, which are being developed along two different lines—the northern portion in small blocks of forest planting of many different species, in order to demonstrate their value for reforesting purposes; the southern portion, along the Potomac River, which it borders for, approximately, one-half mile, for camp sites and other recreational uses.

PATAPSCO

The Patapsco State Forest, consisting of 916 acres of state-owned land and 1,500 acres of cooperative land, is being administered primarily for recreation. Over 200 camp sites have been located, and a large number of them are used every year by campers who spend from a few days to several weeks on the forest, and in addition there are many thousands who visit the forest for one day excursions. The proximity of this forest to Baltimore and its beautiful natural scenery make it a favorite recreation area. Springs have been walled in and covered to make them safe, out-door fire-places erected—all for the purpose of developing the state forest for its most important uses. Camping privilege is free to anyone who will subscribe to the very simple rules and regulations made for the benefit of the campers. The administrative policy is to preserve in a wild state of nature all the accessible portions of the state forest. There have already been constructed many miles of trails to direct travel through the woods and to make accessible the scenic points of interest. This use of the Patapsco Forest has been exceedingly popular and demonstrates in a most conclusive manner that state forests, while serving their primary purpose of timber production, may also serve other important uses, such as for camping, and the enjoyment of getting out-of-doors in natural surroundings.

STATE FOREST NURSERY.

The State Forest Nursery continues to be a very important institution, as judged from the ever-widening interest in state-grown trees. The output this last year was 145,578 trees for

forest planting and 3,722 trees for roadside planting, which was a 45 per cent increase over the previous year in forest planting stock. Even with the increased output, the amount of stock available was entirely inadequate to supply applicants.

The Nursery was established for the purpose of growing the more important trees, suitable for forest planting, as well as trees suitable for roadside planting. At the present time, there are at the State Nursery 16 species of trees suitable for forest planting and 17 species suitable for roadside planting. These embrace trees for planting under such a variety of conditions as to cover practically every requirement in any part of the State.

Trees are distributed at the cost of growing them, which in the case of forest planting range from one-quarter to three cents apiece, depending upon the size and whether or not they have been transplanted. Trees for roadside planting vary in price from 10 to 80 cents apiece, depending upon the size and the number of times transplanted. During the past fiscal year the output of trees for forest planting nearly doubled. By another year, the output will be again doubled over the present capacity.

FOREST PLANTING.

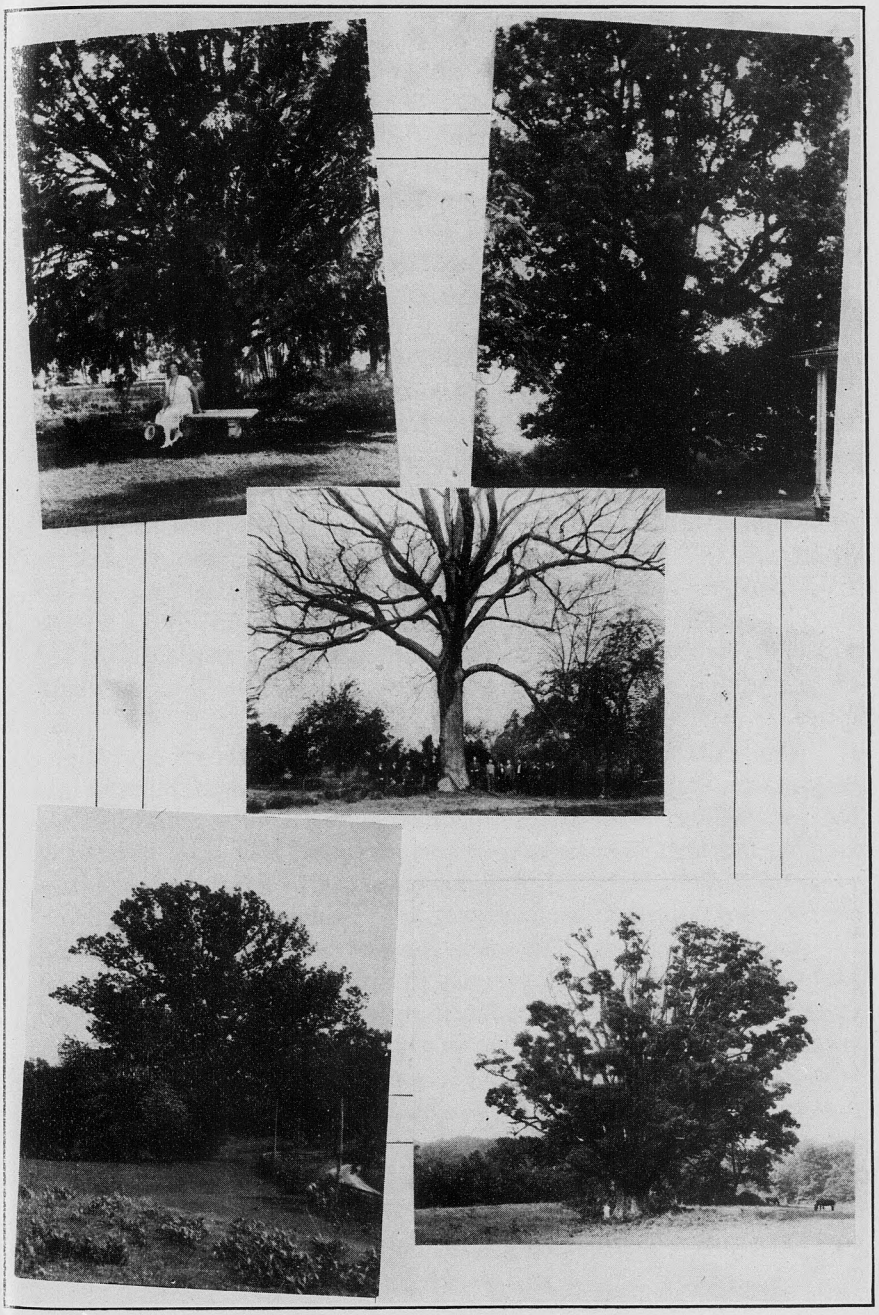
There are three outstanding objectives in state forestry work. The first is to stop forest fires; the second, to bring about the universal practice of forestry on state and private lands; and the third, to reclaim idle, abandoned lands and put them to work in the growing of timber. This involves forest planting.

Interest in forest planting is developing so rapidly that this objective—to reclaim waste lands—is making more progress than the other two. It is estimated that there are, approximately, 350,000 acres of idle, unproductive land in the State, of which at least 200,000 acres can be more profitably employed in the growing of timber than for any other purpose. This constitutes a very important problem which will take many years to solve. A substantial beginning, however, has been made, and the interest already manifested promises excellent results. The forest planting program is, apparently, limited only by the capacity of the nursery to produce suitable stock in sufficient quantities to supply the demand. During the fiscal year, 127,000 trees were

planted in 13 counties of the State, covering, approximately, 110 acres.

In forest planting, as is the case in any other planting venture, there are favorable seasons and unfavorable seasons. The planting of trees calls for special technique, so that some persons fail, while others succeed under the same field conditions. On the whole, the plantations that have been made have been remarkably successful. The Forestry Department has in a great many cases furnished expert supervision of the planting, or at least given the planters a good start in demonstrating the proper methods of planting. The plantations are being watched with much interest by people in the community, and to the extent that they succeed others will be encouraged to utilize waste land on farms for the growing of timber.

In a large percentage of the plantations made during the current year, loblolly pine was used, and the majority of the plantings have been either on the Eastern Shore or in Southern Maryland, where this species attains its best development and is undoubtedly the most suitable for forest planting on sandy soils. In other parts of the State white pine, red pine, Norway spruce, Scotch pine, arbor vitae, tulip poplar, ailanthus, and black locust have been used. In addition to what may be termed strictly forest planting, two other planting objectives come into prominence, namely, the planting of windbreaks and the growing of Christmas trees. Relatively little stock has been distributed for either of these purposes, but each presents an interesting field of opportunity, and there is no doubt that within the next few years large quantities of planting stock will be used for these two purposes.



PRIZE TREES IN 1925 CONTEST
Lankford Pecan, Starr Yew, Stewart Oak, Murray Oak, Wilson Oak

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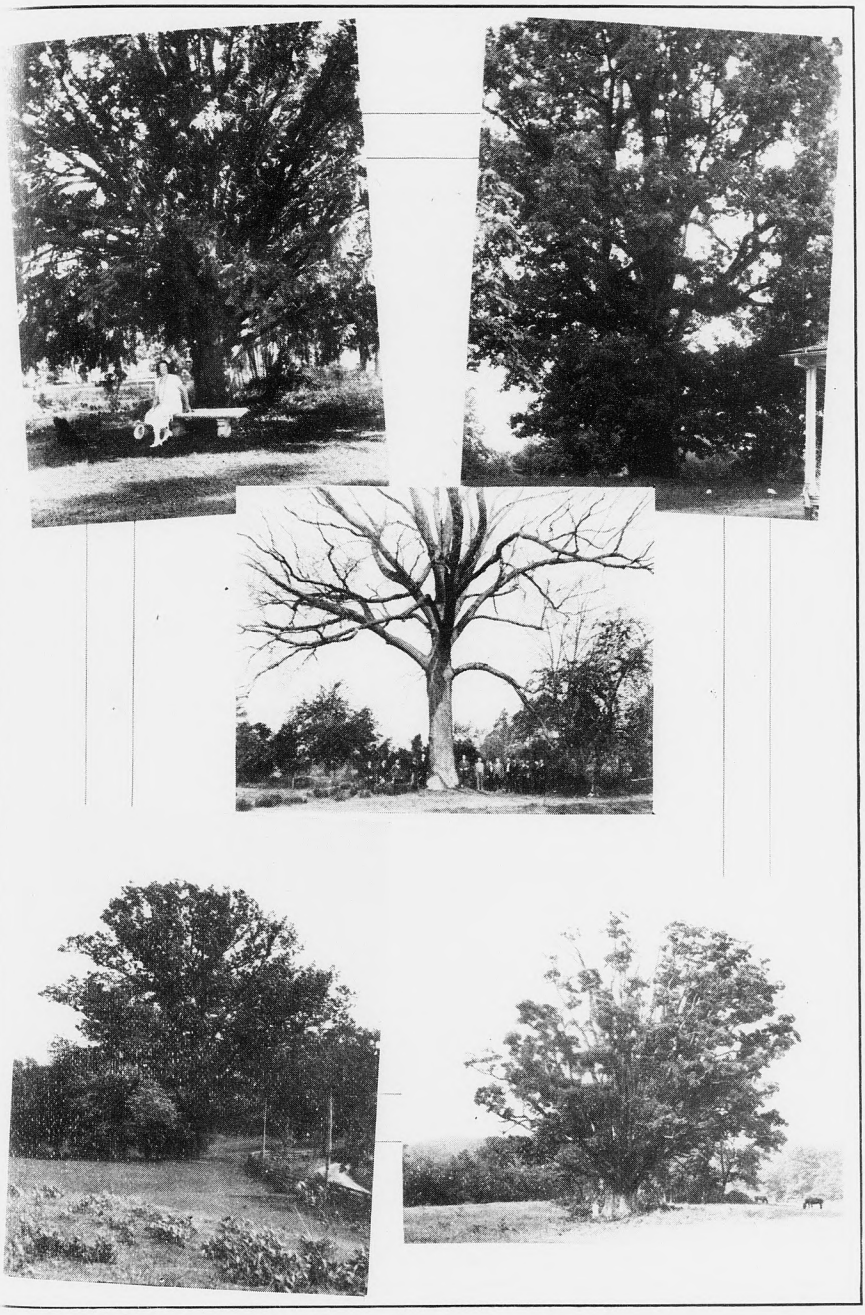

PRIZE TREES IN 1925 CONTEST
Lankford Pecan, Starr Yew, Stewart Oak, Murray Oak, Wilson Oak

SHADE TREE ACTIVITIES.

Interest in shade trees around the home and along the streets and highways is constantly gaining. In every home-building plan, the planting of shade trees constitutes an important question. There is a greater knowledge of trees on the part of a private owner, and a greater appreciation of their good qualities than ever before. The characteristics of trees are better understood so that fewer mistakes are made in tree planting than heretofore. The Forestry Department does not claim all the credit for this changed attitude, but it has, during these many years, consistently advocated the planting of trees, the proper selection and adaptation for given conditions, and assisted many hundreds of landowners in the selection, planting, and care of shade trees.

In addition to personal inspection, numerous samples of leaves, fruit, or bark of trees are submitted for examination with the request that the correct identification of the trees be made, or in the still more numerous cases, samples showing insect or tree diseases are submitted for identification and advice as to their treatment. Not only is advice and assistance given to the individual owner, but the Department has been frequently called on for advice and assistance in the care of trees in towns and cities.

The care and planting of trees along the streets and highways is an important question that is demanding particular attention. There are several problems involved which must be worked out before satisfactory progress can be made. There is need of a definite policy and a constructive program to carry on this development, as many of the roadsides are too narrow for roadside planting. The pole lines stretch along many of the highways constituting a serious interference with proper tree development. Increased traffic is necessitating the widening of many of our roads, and there is more or less uncertainty as to what will be ultimately required to care for traffic, and the telephone, telegraph, and transmission lines without serious interference with trees.

The popular interest in trees along the highways is rapidly developing, and the time is coming soon when a state-wide highway tree planting program must be formulated. In the mean-

time, under the Roadside Tree Law of 1914, the Forestry Department is maintaining the existing trees along the highways in as serviceable and attractive a condition as possible, while at the same time giving necessary clearance to the overhead wires carried by public service companies. It is in the very nature of things a difficult problem, and must be a compromise between what is best for the trees and the legitimate requirements of the pole line companies. The Forestry Department under the operation of this law has, however, been able to save many thousands of trees for the beautification of the highway that otherwise would have been destroyed.

It is fully recognized that the highways can be greatly improved in attractiveness and comfort, and the beauty of the roadside much enhanced by the planting of trees, and it is believed that this will in a few years become a general practice. At the present time, there are many miles of highway that are wide enough and where pole line interference is not serious that should be beautified by planting. The increased use of large, glaring billboards by the side of treeless highways forms blots on the landscape and mars the beauty of the roadside. The planting of trees along the highway would, it is believed, greatly reduce, if not altogether eliminate, this practice.

FOREST INVESTIGATIONS.

Forest investigation and forest research have, from the very beginning of forestry work in Maryland, constituted an important branch of state activity. During the year, and particularly during the summer months, the technical staff devotes a considerable amount of time to the study of forest problems affecting timber production and the economics of forestry.

It is important to know what our forests are producing in the way of growth, what is being cut from them, how forest products are being utilized, and to what extent the timber growth meets our timber needs. These are fundamental questions that have a far-reaching effect in determining a correct forest policy.

The Department maintains a list of the saw-mill and timber operators by counties and each year checks up the list by field investigations, not only to keep the lists up to date, but to secure as accurate information as possible relative to the annual

lumber and timber cut. The lumber cut and number of sawmills by counties for the calendar year, 1925, are given in the appendix. This does not include mine props, piling, pulpwood, fuelwood or any but sawed lumber and sawed railroad ties, lath and shingles.

An analysis of data secured by the Department in its growth studies of important timber trees and data relative to the annual wood and timber cut reveals some illuminating facts that have an important bearing in shaping a constructive forest policy.

The annual growth on the 2,228,000 acres of Maryland forests is approximately 68,000,000 cubic feet. The annual cut of lumber, other timber products, and firewood, is approximately 72,000,000 cubic feet, or slightly more than the annual growth. In other words, we are cutting our forests more rapidly than we are growing them. The annual consumption of wood and timber products is 158,000,000 cubic feet or about two and one-third times the annual growth. More than half of the timber and wood of all kinds that is used in Maryland has to be imported.

The productive capacity of our forest lands under intensive management and adequate forest protection is 154,000,000 cubic feet, an amount nearly equal to the present annual consumption. These results, expressed in dollars, show that our annual growth is worth $2,500,000, but, with our forest lands working at full capacity and producing a higher quality of products, the annual growth would be worth $7,000,000, showing an annual loss of $4,500,000, due to forest fire damages and lack of, or improper, forest management. This presents a serious situation, but at the same time shows an effective remedy, namely, adequate forest protection and correct forest management.

The facts disclosed by these studies show that we are producing in the main a considerable quantity of cheap, low grade material, useful only for rough construction lumber—box-boards, or fuelwood. We are actually exporting some low grade products, such as pulpwood and mine props, but we are importing high priced timber products in the form of lumber, to the extent of 90 per cent of all that is used in the State. On this single item the freight bill alone amounts to $5,000,000 annually, and the source of supply is becoming farther and farther removed,

until today approximately 20 per cent of the lumber used in Maryland is shipped in from the Pacific Coast.

It is shown conclusively that it is not only possible to grow the great bulk of the timber we require here in Maryland if, and when, our forests are fully productive, but that such action is absolutely necessary to safe-guard the future. As a matter of state policy, if the private owners will not turn seriously to the question of timber growing, it will be necessary for the State to acquire large areas of forest land and go intensively into the business of timber growing to insure our future timber supplies. It will undoubtedly be necessary for both the private individual and the State to share in this enterprise.

MAPLE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

During the fiscal year, a preliminary study was made to determine the extent of the maple sugar and maple syrup industry in Western Maryland. The making of sugar and syrup from the sap of the sugar maple tree has been practiced since the first settlers entered the western part of the State—150 years ago, but notwithstanding favorable natural conditions it has never become an established business on a large scale as might reasonably be expected.

The principal sugar producing area consists of a relatively small section of Garrett County extending from Pennsylvania southward, between Negro Mountain and Meadow Mountain, covering a triangular area of about 10 miles on each side. In the early days there was no decided market, each family tapping a sufficient number of trees to supply its own needs and possibly those of a few neighbors. During the past 15 or 20 years, however, improved methods have been practiced, production has considerably increased, and considerable quantities have been exported. Little attention, however, has been given to grading the product and improving the quality, so that what might be an important industry has not made progress commensurate with its possibilities.

The investigation showed that, during 1925 within the area indicated above, there were 36 sugar and syrup producers, who tapped 23,654 trees, and produced 11,929 gallons of syrup, and 16,800 pounds of sugar. The season was regarded as a normal

one and indicates that an important industry can be developed in this section of the State, and furthermore that the sugar producing area can probably be considerably increased.

GROWTH AND YIELD STUDIES.

During the year, the Forestry Department, in cooperation with the United States Forest Service, remeasured some 100 loblolly pine plots on the Eastern Shore, established 20 years ago, for the purpose of studying growth and yield on different soil types, and under varying conditions. Each tree on these plots is numbered and individual records are made. The measurements are taken at the end of 5-year periods. Valuable data has already been secured and with a continuation of this study it will be possible to determine with accuracy the growth of loblolly pine under forest conditions, from the seedling stage to the maturity of the timber crop. In addition to these studies, growth studies are obtained in thinned, unthinned, natural, and planted stands. A large mass of data has been secured, relative to the growth and behavior of our different commercial tree species on different soil types and conditions of growth.

It takes many years to secure complete results, which must be measured by the slow growth of the trees themselves, but is the only sure way of securing dependable information.

The study of red gum was continued for the third full season, and sufficient data has been secured to form the basis of a report which will be issued in the next few months.

INSECTS AND TREE DISEASES.

The serious depredations from insects and tree diseases in other parts of the country emphasize the importance of this subject. Notable among them are the gypsy and brown-tail moths that have caused such heavy damage in New England and New York; the Japanese beetle, which is a constant threat; and the blister rust, a serious disease which has ravaged the white pine forests of New England and New York, and has entered Pennsylvania and New Jersey. While in Maryland we have so far escaped these forest pests, it is quite likely that they will eventually reach us in spite of rigid quarantines. The chestnut blight

is the one exception of a tree disease that has ravaged the forests of Maryland as seriously as those of other states. It has, since 1910, destroyed practically all of the chestnut trees in Maryland east of the Allegheny Mountains, and is now making headway in the Western Maryland forests. The present progress of the disease indicates that healthy chestnut trees will be rare in Maryland within ten years.

There has been considerable damage from two forest insects that have become noticeably destructive within the last five years. One is the white pine weevil which attacks the white pine, the other a bud moth which attacks the loblolly pine. The white pine weevil (Pissodes strobi, Peck) attacks the terminal shoots and often the current season's growth of the lateral branches, causing not only the loss of the season's growth but producing a crook in the stem, caused when a lateral branch becomes the main shoot in an attempt of the tree to maintain its upright growth. Repeated attacks will often stunt the trees so that their value for timber purposes is largely destroyed. This insect can be largely controlled by cutting out and destroying the infected shoots before the adult insects emerge in the late summer. After the trees attain a height of 10 or 12 feet they are seldom attacked.

About 5 years ago the field men of the Department noted insect damage to the terminal buds of loblolly pine, which proved to be a pine bud moth (Pinipestis amatella). This insect destroys the bud and causes a short crook in the tree and reduces somewhat the height growth. Observations during the past year show that the bud moth is confined almost entirely to the loblolly pine in small trees, ranging in height from 2 to 5 feet. After the 5 foot period, the trees seem to be comparatively free from attack and up to the present time the damage has not been a serious one.

A number of other investigations have been carried on during the year without having as yet reached definite conclusions. Among these are experiments to determine the best fire fighting tools and the most effective methods of combating forest fires under existing conditions. Fighting forest fires is being reduced to a science and in place of the forked stick and cedar brush for combating them, there are efficient tools, such as a special cut-

ting and raking tool, kerosene torch for setting back-fires, and spray pump for use on the fire lines, or for fighting small fires. These improved tools are being tried out by the forest wardens under field conditions, and where they have proven effective the wardens have been equipped with them.

Considerable quantities of seed are required each year for sowing at the State Forest Nursery for the growing of tree seedlings. After the seed is collected the question of storage is exceedingly important, in order that the seed may be carried over for spring sowing in the best condition to insure a higher percentage of germination. Some experiments were conducted during the winter for the purpose of determining the best method of storage and treatment of the seed prior to sowing. The results obtained were most encouraging and more exhaustive tests are planned for the coming year.

Other experiments are being carried on to determine the best density of sowing seed-beds, the proper amount of cover, the effect of root-pruning on one year old seedlings, and the control of "damping-off" by treating the soil with formaldehyde. In the spring of 1926 most of the seed-beds were treated with formaldehyde at the rate of one-half ounce per square foot, about ten days prior to seeding. This proved an effective check against "damping-off," whereas the untreated beds suffered serious damage.

EDUCATION.

Educational methods in bringing the principles and practice of forestry to the land-owners of the State and the public generally are of primary importance. Practically every one of the 50,000 farmers in the State owns a piece of woodland. It may be but 10 acres, or it may be several hundred acres. There are relatively few large woodland owners. Forestry as a science is little understood by the average layman. In addition to the woodland owners are all classes of our citizens who are timber users, and, therefore, interested in maintaining the productivity of the forests. In order to reach all classes of people, various points of contact have been established. In the case of the woodland owner, forestry is being demonstrated to him on his own land by the foresters of the Department who make examinations

wherever requested and assist the owner in putting forestry in practice on his property. The extent of this work is indicated under the heading, "Assistance to Woodland Owners."

Other educational agencies used effectively during the year are lectures, mostly illustrated, before various organizations throughout the State. The Department in its investigative work is constantly getting new material. The collection of photographs now exceeds 2,000 subjects, and 1,100 lantern slides are available, thereby furnishing material for presenting the subject of forestry in an attractive and informative way before all classes of people. During the year, 94 such lectures were given, 72 of them illustrated, before schools, parent-teachers' associations, service clubs, women's clubs, churches, farm bureaus, and other organizations. The detailed list will be found in the appendix of this report.

A number of special articles and reports were prepared for publication, some for the newspapers, some for magazines, and some special reports for other state publications. The newspapers have been particularly helpful in giving publicity to important state forest activities.

Exhibits were shown at several of the county fairs, carrying their message of better forest management to many thousands. In addition, a number of small exhibits, showing forestry operations and forestry practices in pictures, have been loaned to the schools for short periods, each individual exhibit being on display at several different schools during the year.

The publications gotten out during the year consist of a second edition of "Loblolly Pine in Maryland," a separate reprint of part II of this bulletin, "The Marketing of Loblolly Pine," and a pamphlet dealing with the forest fire question, called, "The Forest Fire Evil."

FOREST PROTECTION.

Forest fire control has been a major activity of the Department of Forestry since the start of state forestry activities in 1906. The present forest protection system covers the entire State, and although admittedly inadequate fully to control the problem, is the best that can be developed with the limited funds available.

The administration and inspection of the forest protection organization are carried on by one assistant forester in the Baltimore office, and three district forest wardens, working on a part-time basis, stationed at various points throughout the State.

The resident warden of the Garrett County State Forests serves as a district forest warden during the fire seasons.

The forest wardens, numbering 350 men, are the basis and strength of the organization. The forest wardens receive no salary and only a small rate of pay when engaged in suppressing fires. The progress made in forest protection in the State during the past twenty years is a monument to the high form of public service which these men have rendered.

A man is employed for duty on each of the eleven lookkout towers during the fire season, usually about six months a year. In addition to the lookout men, smokechasers were employed on two of the towers in the spring of 1926 to work directly with the towermen and to suppress small fires within a short radius of the tower. The services of these men proved satisfactory where good roads abounded and the employment of men of this kind will increase as funds are available.

The duties of the district forest wardens are varied in nature. They assume responsibility for the development and operation of the fire organization within their districts. Much of their time is given over to obtaining new forest wardens for vacancies existing in the organization. They make frequent visits to all forest wardens at regular intervals and by advice and counsel aid in the solution of their problems.

The district employees also perform valuable services in the line of fire prevention. As one of their duties, they erect fire warning signs throughout their districts. By vigilance, advice, and warnings to campers, brush-burners, and others they have produced noteworthy results in changed public opinion toward fire prevention. District forest wardens visit the schools within their districts and through talks and demonstrations bring to the attention of the young citizens of Maryland the importance of forests and the pressing need for better forest protection. The employment of district forest wardens has greatly increased the efficiency of the forest protection organization.

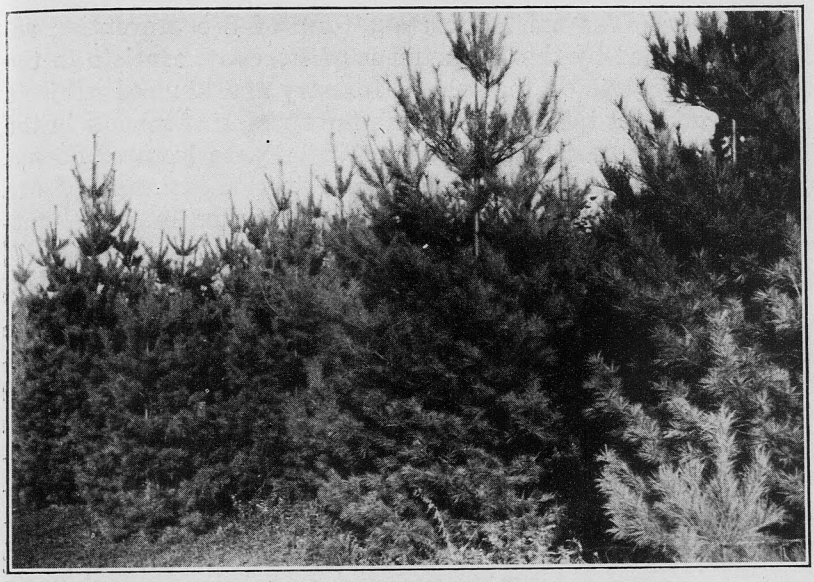

Fig. 1—A PLANTED FOREST
Idle unproductive land planted and now productive.

Fig. 2—NATURAL FOREST
Mature trees growing with a good stand of young growth as a promising second crop.

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FIRE PREVENTION.

Lectures—The most important form of fire prevention activity attempted by the Department of Forestry consists in the illustrated lectures on the field of forestry and kindred subjects given throughout the State. Before the opening of schools in the fall these lectures are advertised. While these lectures do not ordinarily deal exclusively with fire protection, mention of fire problems are always made, and this has resulted in an enlightened public opinion toward the problem.

Fire Warning Signs—A new policy of fire sign posting has been inaugurated in Maryland during the past fiscal year. The principal roads of the State pass through the more highly cultivated regions and the old type of sign, designed for posting on trees, found little use along such thoroughfares. Consequently, little appeal was made to the motorist on the highway. To correct this condition, a new sign 14 inches by 21 inches was designed with special appeals to the motorist. As a means of holding and displaying these signs, a substantial back of surfaced chestnut lumber was constructed and mounted on 8-foot posts at two mile intervals on alternate sides of the main roads. The large colored sign with conspicuous lettering on the heavy green back gives a pleasant effect. In conformance with the regulations of the State Roads Commission, which gave permission for their erection, the posts were whitewashed. One hundred such signs have been erected and it is planned to extend their use until the principal roads of the State are posted. The fiber signs will be changed semi-annually. With standard size sign-boards erected at regular intervals on all highways, posting will be easily accomplished.

Railroad Fire Hazards—The railroad fire hazard law of 1924 is an example of constructive legislation in fire prevention. This law provides that the Department of Forestry shall have the right to designate fire hazards along the railroads throughout the State with the exception of two counties, Somerset and Queen Anne. Permits to clear dead, inflammable material to a width of 100 feet from the outer rail are obtained from the landowners. The railroads are required to clear all inflammable material from these 100 foot safety strips between September 1 and April 15 of each year. In case the permit is refused, the

owner is required to clear the safety strip at his own expense during the same interval.

Splendid cooperation has been received in the administration of the law. Permits have been refused by only three owners out of a total of 979. After the initial survey in 1924, 526 hazards were declared, of which 195 were "C" hazards, or hazards of a high degree, 216 were "B" hazards, or hazards of moderate degree, and 115 were "A" hazards, or hazards of a light degree. For the year of 1925 the railroads were required to clear only "C" hazards. In 1926 all hazards were required to be cleared. Only one railroad in the State failed to comply with the law in 1926. The inspection in 1926 showed 80 hazards uncleared, of which 57 represented hazards for which permits were not obtained, because of failure to locate the owners.

Forest fires caused by railroads had dropped in 1926 to 11 per cent of the total number of fires as against 17 per cent of the two previous years. This percentage was lower than that of any other year on record with the exception of 1917. With the full application of the law it is expected that the railroad fires will be reduced to a small percentage.

American Forest Week—American Forest Week has taken the place of the Forest Protection Week of previous years. The week was celebrated by proclamation of the President and of the Governor of Maryland on April 18-24, 1926. The Department of Forestry, cooperating with the Maryland Committee, celebrated the week by fitting ceremonies. A special exhibit of the Department of Forestry was placed in the Better Homes Exhibit in the Fifth Regiment Armory in Baltimore. Many merchants in all parts of the State cooperated with the Department by offering the use of their windows for display material during the week. Appropriate notice was given the week by the press. Requests for lectures during the week burdened the facilities available.

The climax of the events came with the final meeting of the American Forest Week Committee in the Hotel Rennert. At this meeting various representatives of organizations represented on the committee gave short addresses. Among the organizations represented were the Maryland Forestry Association, Federation of Women's Clubs, The Izaak Walton League of America,

the service clubs, the Conservation Commission, the mining and railroad interests, the State Board of Agriculture, and the Boy Scouts. Resolutions dealing with the need for better fire protection and for an adequate system of State Forests were passed at the meeting.

The district forest wardens rendered valuable service in arranging exhibits, supplying information to the press, lecturing, and in other ways conducting a campaign for their districts comparable to the State-wide campaign of the central office.

FIRE SUPPRESSION.

Detection System—During the fiscal year, 1926, two new steel towers were put into commission within the State. The first of these towers was erected at Muirkirk in Prince Georges County in October, 1926. The tower-site of one-quarter acre of ground was contributed by Mrs. John B. Kelk of Muirkirk. The new tower overlooks parts of Prince Georges, Montgomery, Howard and Anne Arundel Counties. A tower in this section was of pressing need on account of the large area of valuable second growth timber and the high standard resulting from the large population and the degree of railroad and industrial development.

Hamburg Tower in the Frederick City Forest was erected in March, 1926. The initial cost and the erection expense were borne entirely by the City of Frederick. The tower will be maintained by the State. Besides overlooking all of the 4,000 acres of the Frederick City Forest, the tower also serves for about 5,000 acres additional on the east slope and the ridge of the Catoctin Mountain. The erection of this tower is the first step in providing an adequate protection system for this important city forest.

The present towers owned or maintained by the Department are listed below:

	County.	Tower.	Location.	Telephone	Height.	Put in Operation.
1	Garrett	Snaggy Mt.	Snaggy Mt	Oakland 164-F-5	40	1915
2	Garrett	Thayerville	Meadow Mt.	Oakland 55	50	1921
3	Garrett	Bittinger	Meadow Mt.	Bittinger Mutual	60	1915
4	Allegany	Dan's Mt.	Dan's Mt.	Lonaconing 800-F-5	Station	1921
5	Allegany	Warrior Mt.	Warrior Mt.	Cumberland 4009-F-14	50	1922
6	Washington	Quirauk	South Mt.	Blue Ridge 30 J	80	1922
7	Frederick	Foxville	Catoctin Mt.	Smithsburg 11-F-2	50	1920
8	Anne Arundel	Long Hill	Long Hill	Armiger 2-F-13	60	1923
9	Cecil	Foy's Hill	Principio	North East 7-F-12	50	1924
10	Prince George	Muirkirk	Muirkirk	Laurel 153-F-14	60	1926
11	Frederick	Hamburg Tower	Catoctin Mt.	Frederick 1830-F-13	60	1926

A telephone line was erected by the Department of Forestry for a distance of approximately one-half mile to connect the Muirkirk Tower with the nearest line of the Bell System. The City of Frederick bore the expense of erecting the telephone line to the Hamburg Tower, a distance of about two miles.

Registered Crews—The registered crew system was started in Maryland in 1923. Under this system every forest warden is encouraged to obtain in his community signed agreements from six to ten experienced fire fighters. In these agreements the crew men contract to serve on every fire in the district to which they are called by the forest warden. A warden with a registered crew and his crew both receive an increased rate of pay.

The development of the registered crew idea is one of the foremost policies of the protection administration. By means of the crew system the efficiency of the warden is greatly increased. In small fires he has ready an experienced group of men trained in correct suppression practices, and on larger fires six or more men competent to take charge of a hundred or more fire fighters are available. About 30 per cent of the wardens of the State have registered crews and this number is gradually growing.

WARDENS' CONFERENCES.

Conferences of forest wardens are held annually in so far as funds for that purpose are available. These conferences consist in discussions and instructions as to the purposes and needs of forest protection, methods of fire prevention, best suppression practices, reporting practice and policy, law enforcement, and the like. The result is increased efficiency in the fire fighting forces. During the year, 1926, two conferences were held, one at Cumberland for the wardens of Garrett and Allegany Counties, and one at La Plata for the wardens of Southern Maryland.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Under the present forest fire laws, any person, firm, or corporation, causing fires by negligence or intent is responsible for the cost of suppressing the fire. This gives rise to a large number of fire claims. During the year, 1926, 130 claims were listed.

Of these claims, 45 were paid, and 16, after more thorough investigation, were dropped.

During the year, 6 criminal prosecutions were instituted for violations of the fire laws. Three cases resulted in conviction, while in three a verdict of not guilty was received. In two cases where incendiarism was proven, the culprits received in both cases sixty-day jail sentences.

EXTENSION OF PROTECTION ORGANIZATION.

During the summer of 1926, 43 new wardens were appointed on the lower part of the Eastern Shore. Previous to that time there had been but 7 wardens in that section of the State. Now, with this part of the State organized, there are no large areas without the services of a forest warden.

COOPERATION.

Federal Government—Under the cooperative provisions of the Clarke-McNary Law, $4,880 was received by the Department of Forestry during the year, 1926. When an emergency condition developed during the spring fire season, an additional appropriation of $600 was received to strengthen the crippled state funds. These sums constitute the largest appropriation received in any one year from the Federal Government.

Volunteer Fire Companies—Cooperation with the volunteer fire companies of the State was first inaugurated in 1923 when the seven companies comprising the Montgomery County Volunteer Firemen's Association entered into an agreement with the Department of Forestry to respond to forest fire calls within their districts. The Prince Georges County Volunteer Fireman's Association was the next to cooperate, followed by individual companies in Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties. This plan proved so satisfactory to all parties concerned that the State Forester was asked to present it to all the fire companies represented at the annual convention of the Maryland Volunteer Firemen's Association held at Westminster on June 10, 1926. At the request of the Convention, copies of this address were sent to all member companies of the Maryland Firemen's Association.

A cooperative agreement was prepared and transmitted with the address. The agreement required on the part of the fire companies: (1) Full responsibility for forest fire suppression within a district to be decided on in conference; (2) the appointment of a member of the fire company to have full charge of forest fire suppression; and (3) the use of approved and careful suppression practices and technic. The Department of Forestry agrees: (1) To commission a responsible member of the Volunteer Fire Company to the position of forest warden; (2) to supply the fire company with the wardens' standard kit of fire fighting tools; (3) to pay the members of the fire companies regular fire fighting wages when employed in suppressing forest fires.

Ten companies signed the cooperative agreement soon after its distribution, and it is believed by another year a large percentage of the Volunteer Fire Companies will join in this cooperation. The services of the Volunteer Fire Companies are particularly valuable in the wooded areas near Washington and Baltimore. In Western Maryland it is believed that their services will be particularly helpful as an emergency force when serious and extensive fires occur that cannot be handled by the local forest wardens.

Pennsylvania and West Virginia—Snaggy Mountain Tower, located close to the Maryland-West Virginia Line, is maintained cooperatively by the States of West Virginia and Maryland. Quirauk Tower on Mt. Quirauk is a tower owned by the Western Maryland Railroad and loaned to the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters and the Maryland Department of Forestry as a lookout tower. The maintenance of the tower is borne equally by the two state departments.

High Knob Tower in West Virginia and Dan's Rock observation point in Maryland overlook parts of both States and furnishes detection service to the protection organizations of both.

Frederick City—The cooperation of the City of Frederick in the building and maintenance of a lookout tower on the Catoctin Mountain has been referred to before in this report. The City also appropriated the sum of $50 for the purchase of forest fire fighting tools to be placed at strategic points on the City Forest.

Weather Bureau—The Baltimore station of the Weather Bureau has cooperated for several years with the Department of Forestry in printing fire warnings upon the daily reports during periods of dry weather, announcing in a similar manner the celebration of American Forest Week, and in advising promptly of impending fire weather. As an example of the value of such cooperation, the Weather Bureau advised the Department of impending serious conditions two days before the bad series of spring fires in Southern Maryland. As a result every district forest warden was notified of the Weather Bureau's forecast well in advance.

Other Agencies—Other valuable cooperation was received through the year from many different agencies, public and private, too numerous to mention here. The Conservation Commission printed fire signs on the reverse of the hunting licenses. The railroads posted several hundred regular departmental fire warning notices. The service clubs of the State have generally taken great interest in the forest protection problem, and in cooperation with State officials and on their own initiative have done much valuable work along forest protection lines. The pledge campaign conducted by the Lions Club of Frederick is an example of such work. During American Forest Week, 1926, forest protection pledges were printed and distributed by this club. Prizes were offered to the schools turning in the largest number of pledges. As a result of this contest, four-fifths of the population of the county, or about 40,000 people, signed the pledges.

FOREST FIRES, 1926.

The fall of 1925 was one of average or moderate intensity from the standpoint of forest fire danger with 63 fires reported during the period of July 1, 1925 to December 31, 1925. The county suffering to the largest extent during that period was Allegany with a total of 16 fires. A total of 2,397 acres burned over as a result of these fires.

The spring of 1926 will be long remembered as a very destructive fire season. A period of intense fire hazards opened on April 21 in Southern Maryland and continued unabated for

three days. High winds and low relative humidity made the forest litter powder dry. The result was a series of large conflagrations caused principally by brush burning and railroads. The fires in the pine types travelled in the crowns, and were particularly difficult to control. More timberland was destroyed in Southern Maryland by these fires in these three days than in any previous year since the inauguration of forest protection. The Lanham fire, the fire between White Plains and Waldorf, and the Severn fire, were very large and particularly disastrous.

In the early part of May a serious fire situation developed in Western Maryland resulting in several large fires in the Catoctin, on South Mountain, and in Western Allegany County. As had been the case in the Southern Maryland fires, the winds were very high and the absence of rain and a low relative humidity gave an intensely inflammable ground cover which the smallest spark could ignite.

The spring fires of 1926 demonstrated clearly certain things. In the first place, they showed that the present force of wardens and helpers and the financial resources of the Department are entirely inadequate in the face of such conditions. It also clearly indicated the conditions which must be met if protection is had only in years of moderate danger. We cannot anticipate exceptional seasons, therefore we must keep, during all fire seasons, a sufficient organization to deal with the maximum fire conditions. Any other arrangement will mean failure at critical times.

The fire fund of the Department was quickly exhausted by this serious fire situation. Before the end of the spring season of 1926, not only had all the funds for the payment of fire fighters for the year been used, but a liability of $2,000. had been incurred. As there were available no funds for the payment of these bills, it was found necessary to carry this over to fiscal year, 1927. This leaves the Department in a desperate situation as regarding 1927 fire bills.

The increase in brush burning fires is alarming and calls for a remedial legislation which will make carelessness in brush burning a misdemeanor, and a change in the law will be sought at the coming session of the Legislature with the hope of remedying this situation.

TABLE OF FOREST FIRES BY SEASONS IN THE COUNTIES.

	FALL, 1925				SPRING, 1926			
	No.	Acreage.	Damage.	Expense.	No.	Acreage.	Damage.	Expense.
Allegany	16	401	$958.50	$152.15	78	14,235	$44,681.50	$2,638.07
Anne Arundel	5	185	235.00	46.35	54	7,657	113,155.50	640.30
Baltimore	3	8	77.00	1.50	12	617	8,246.00	77.35
Calvert					3	1,000		139.10
Caroline								
Carroll					7	93	298.00	62.90
Cecil	5	43	17.00	25.40	38	2,733	6,048.50	180.85
Charles	2	3	15.00	7.70	7	1,990	13,235.00	255.76
Dorchester	1	950	3,100.00	54.20	2	1,135	1,670.00	40.50
Frederick	1	7	23.00		31	8,550	21,705.00	1,531.30
Garrett					55	4,870	11,196.55	888.50
Harford					16	203	545.00	72.20
Howard	1	1			8	133	593.50	39.60
Kent					2	435		8.00
Montgomery	8	81	680.50	63.00	42	2,202	14,870.00	551.45
Prince Georges	6	183	444.00	39.60	80	8,332	195,723.50	765.13
Queen Annes								
St. Marys	4	55	1,630.00	18.95	11	648	11,290.00	159.50
Somerset								
Talbot								
Washington	5	142	233.00	48.75	31	2,480	9,092.50	1,205.05
Wicomico	5	337	2,759.00	114.80	13	1,246	9,814.10	191.75
Worcester	1	1	177.00	15.00	6	594	6,260.00	197.95
Total	63	2,397	$10349.00	$587.40	496	59,153	$468,424.65	$9,645.26
False Alarms					16			
					512			

TABLE OF FOREST FIRES IN THE COUNTIES FOR YEAR 1926.

County.	No.	Acreage	Damage	Expense
Allegany	94	14,636	$45,640.00	$2,790.22
Anne Arundel	59	7,842	113,390.50	686.65
Baltimore	15	625	8,323.00	78.85
Calvert	3	1,000	.....	139.10
Caroline	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	7	93	298.00	62.90
Cecil	43	2,776	6,065.50	206.25
Charles	9	1,993	13,250.00	263.40
Dorchester	3	2,085	4,770.00	94.70
Frederick	32	8,557	21,728.00	1,531.30
Garrett	55	4,870	11,196.55	888.50
Harford	16	203	545.00	72.20
Howard	9	134	593.50	39.60
Kent	2	435	.....	8.00
Montgomery	50	2,283	15,550.50	614.45
Prince Georges	86	8,515	196,167.50	804.73
Queen Annes	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Marys	15	703	12,920.00	178.45
Somerset	.....	.....	.....	.....
Talbot	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	36	2,622	9,325.50	1,253.80
Wicomico	18	1,583	12,573.10	306.55
Worcester	7	595	6,437.00	212.95
Total	559	61,550	$478,773.65	$10,232.66
False Alarms	16	.....	.....	.....
	575	.....	.....	.....

CAUSES OF FOREST FIRES BY COUNTIES YEAR 1926.

COUNTY.	R.R.	B.B.	Incen.	Lbrg.	Campers.	F. A.	Miscel.	Unknown.	Total
Allegany	6	18	23	2	15	5	4	26	99
Anne Arundel	1	21	4		9		2	22	59
Baltimore	2	6		1	6				15
Calvert		1					1	1	3
Caroline									
Carroll	2	1		1				3	7
Cecil	21	3	4		3		3	9	43
Charles	1	2		1	2	2		3	11
Dorchester		2	1						3
Frederick		6	9		7	4	3	7	36
Garrett	3	7	14		9	1	1	21	56
Harford	4	7			3		1	1	16
Howard	1				5		1	2	9
Kent		2							2
Montgomery	6	23	2		4		1	14	50
Prince Georges	13	25			5		7	36	86
Queen Annes									
St. Marys		4			1		1	9	15
Somerset									
Talbot									
Washington	6	4	9	1	3	3	1	12	39
Wicomico	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	8	19
Worcester		1	1					5	7
Total	67	136	68	9	73	16	27	179	575

DAMAGE OF FOREST FIRES BY CAUSES YEAR 1926.

Cause	No.	Percent	Area	Damage
Railroad	67	11	7,869	$182,106.55
Brush Burning	136	24	20,229	83,663.10
Incendiary	68	12	12,930	87,812.25
Lumbering	9	2	1,048	14,425.00
Campers	73	13	2,399	14,977.25
False Alarm	16	3	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	27	4	2,018	10,381.50
Unknown	179	31	15,057	85,408.00
Total	575	100	61,550	$478,773.65

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FIRES BY FOREST REGIONS.

	No.	Per Cent.
Western Maryland—Frederick, Washington, Allegany, Garrett	230	40
Southern Maryland—Prince Georges, Anne Arundel, Charles, Calvert, St. Marys, Montgomery	224	39
Piedmont Plateau—Carroll, Howard, Baltimore, Harford, Cecil	90	16
Eastern Shore—Kent, Queen Annes, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester, Somerset	31	5
	575	100

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1926

Balance, October 1, 1925		$ 2,739.97
Receipts—(October 1, 1925 to September 30, 1926):		
State Treasurer	$39,125.20	
Woodlot Work (travel)	87.32	
Reimbursement—Fire Expenses	638.98	
Other Sources	41.82	
	$39,893.32	
Interest, F. & M. National Bank	75.46	
		$39,968.78
		$42,708.75
Expenditures—(October 1, 1925 to September 30, 1926):		
Salaries and Wages	$27,745.24	
Repairs to Buildings, Garrett Forest	75.00	
Repairs to Buildings, Patapsco Forest	80.52	
Repairs to Motor Vehicles	139.44	
Traveling	3,545.93	
Freight and Express	75.00	
Postage	911.40	
Office Supplies	752.25	
Printing	590.75	
Seeds and Trees	956.89	
Motor Supplies	188.56	
Office Equipment	239.00	
Field Equipment	1,503.88	
Rent	1,200.00	
Maintenance of Autos	1,000.00	
Miscellaneous—Income Sent State Treasurer	864.13	
		$39,867.99
Balance, September 30, 1926		$ 2,840.76

APPENDIX

TREE WARDENS.

(Forest Wardens Assigned to Tree Work.)

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Name	Location	Address	Telephone
Carter, L. B.	Lavale	Cumberland	Cumberland 1843 R

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Best, Hezekiah	Birdsville	Harwood	West River 203 F 11

BALTIMORE CITY.

Chenworth, W. B.	3213 Elmly Ave	Baltimore, Md.	Wolfe 7283 J
Garis, C. E.	3802 Barrington Rd.	Baltimore	Forest 8302 W
Prince, W. A.	3634 Old York Rd.	Baltimore	Call Homewood 3470 W
Stricker, W. T.	728 S. Clinton St.	Baltimore	———

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Brown, C. G. G.	Oella	Ellicott City	Call Ellicott City 395 J
Peddicord, John	Oella	Ellicott City	Call Ellicott City 395 J
Tovell, Chas. B.	Reisterstown	Reisterstown	Reisterstown 77 M
Warren, F., Jr.	Near Catonsville	Ellicott City	Ellicott City 230

CALVERT COUNTY.

Williams, J. S.	Port Republic	Mutual	Prince Frederick 3 F 21

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Lednum, W. P.	Preston	Preston	———

CARROLL COUNTY.

Hoffman, J. F.	Westminster	Westminster	Westminster 66 J
Stem, J. F.	Westminster	Westminster	Call Westminster 34 R

CECIL COUNTY.

Balderston, L. H.	Colora	Colora	Rising Sun 43 H
Evans, Standley	Elkton	Elkton	Elkton 185
Puschell, Chas.	North East	North East	Call North East 45 F 2

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Name	Location	Address	Telephone
Andrews, S. E.	Academy	Hurlock	Hurlock 65

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Huffer, Roy A.	Frederick	Frederick R 5	Frederick 1854 F 5
Klein, C. C.	Braddock Heights	Frederick	Braddock 13 F 3
Klein, C. E.	Braddock	Frederick	Frederick 1854 F 2

GARRETT COUNTY.

Cuppett, E. C.	Lock Lyn	Mount. Lake Park	Call Oakland 61 M

HARFORD COUNTY.

Hill, J. C.	N. W. of Dublin	Darlington R.F.D.	Darlington 6 F 4
Johnson, R. K.	Joppa	Joppa	———
Magness, H. S.	Wheel	Bel Air	Bel Air 810 F 11
Magness, S. S.	Fallston, R. D.	Fallston, R. D.	Bel Air 810 F 31

HOWARD COUNTY.

Prince, E. G.	Ilchester	Ilchester	Catonsville 544 J
Prince, David	Ilchester	Ilchester	Catonsville 544 J

KENT COUNTY.

McClary, C. D.	228 N. Kent St.	Chestertown	———

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Gottleib, Wm. H.	21 Quincy St.	Chevy Chase, Md.	Cleveland 127
Hughes, B. C.	1211 Trinidad Ave. N. E.	Washington, D. C.	———
O'Donnell, H. F.	Silver Spring	Silver Spring	Woodside 39 R 2
Spencer, G. C.	501 Dorset Ave.	Chevy Chase	Cleveland 1228 W

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY

Easterday, O. H.	Brentwood	Brentwood	Hyattsville 392 M

QUEEN ANNES COUNTY

Voshell, W. S.	Centerville	Centerville	———

ST. MARYS COUNTY

Clements, C. R.	Leonardtown	Leonardtown	Call Leonardtown 53 W
Jones, H. M.	Leonardtown	Leonardtown	Leonardtown 2 R

TALBOT COUNTY.

Name	Location	Address	Telephone
Howeth, Wm. F.	Wittman	Wittman	St. Michaels 68 F 3

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Detrow, S.	118 E. North St.	Hagerstown	———
Frownfelter, S. D.	101 E. Baltimore St.	Hagerstown	———

WICOMICO COUNTY.

Allen, F. W.	Salisbury	Salisbury	Salisbury 724 W

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Babcock, D. W.	Berlin	Berlin	———
Perdue, A. M.	Colbourne	R 2 Snow Hill	Snow Hill 44 F 11

FOREST WARDENS.

* Wardens with Registered Crews.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Name	Location	Address	Telephone
Alderton, Mahlon	Picardy	Picardy	Call Cumberland 4020 F 2
Barnes, Perry	Town Hill	Flintstone *Rte.	Call Cumberland 4026 F 22
Barton, G. M.	S. S. of Dan's Mt.	Pinto	Cumberland 4036 F 21
Beeler, W. L.	South Martin's Mt.	Spring Gap	Call Cumberland 4013 F 31
Bender, Daniel	Rush	Cumberland Rte. 2	Call Cumberland 4011 F 15
Blubaugh, A. F.	Warrior Mountain	Oldtown Rte. 2	Call Cumberland 4009 F 14
Blubaugh, J. W.	Loartown	Vale Summit	———
*Bodkin, Brook	1 mi. S. High Rock	Keyser, W. Va.	McCool 800 F 3
Brant, J. A.	Ellerslie	Ellerslie	Call Cumberland 4028 F 2
*Burkey, Thomas	Corriganville	Cumberland	Cumberland 938 J or 4021 F 13
*Davis, F. B.	Pratt	Flintstone	Cumberland 4005 F 2
Dean, I. S.	Oldtown	Oldtown	Call Cumberland 4009 F 6
Drake, C. E.	W. of Evitts Mt. Near Union Grove	Cumberland Rte. 3	Call Cumberland 4091 F 3
Fazenbaker, H. H.	Lonaconing	Lonaconing	Call Lonaconing 117 R
Fletcher, C. A.	Piney Grove	Little Orleans	Cumberland 4026 F 3
*Grabenstein, E. F.	Winchester Bridge	Cumberland Rte. 1	Cumberland 4016 F 4
Gross, W. L.	Martins Mt.	Flintstone Rte. 2	Cumberland 4011 F 14
Hartley, Wm. M.	White Oak Flats	Oldtown	———
*Helmstetter, J. J.	Cash Valley	Cumberland R.F.D.	Cumberland 4037 F 2
James, Joseph A.	Frostburg	Frostburg	Frostburg 107 J

ALLEGANY COUNTY—(Continued)

Name	Location	Address	Telephone
*Lambert, L. C.	Lr end Stony Run	Westernport	Call Piedmont 241 J
Lancaster, John	E. S. of Dan's Mt.	Box 67, Barton	———
Larner, W. P.	Warrior Mountain	Oldtown	Cumberland 4009 F 13
*Llewellyn, C. E.	Midland	Midland	Lonaconing 800 F 3
Llewellyn, H. P.	3 mi. E. of Barton, Dan's Mt.	Barton	———
*Llewellyn, Perry P.	Barton	Barton	Call Lonaconing 807 F 13
Lough, W. P.	N. E. Gilpin	Flintstone	Call Cumberland 4005 F 11
Lowery, Al. M.	Clarke Mills	Corriganville	Call Cumberland 4036 F 2
Martin, Mathew	Gilmore	Lonaconing	Lonaconing 808 F 3
McCabe, M.	Green Ridge	Little Orleans	———
McCusker, E. C.	Little Orleans	Little Orleans	———
McElfish, D. D.	Shriver Ridge	Cumberland R.F.D.	Call Wolford 4015 F 12
Malcolm, J. H.	Town Hill	Paw Paw, W. Va.	———
*Morgan, J. A.	Midlothian	Midlothian	Frostburg 803 F 13
Morton, James	Frostburg	Frostburg	Frostburg 230
*Robinette, F. W.	S. Centerville	R.D. 3 Cumberland	Call Cumberland 2080 J
Sheetz, Conrad	Warrior Mt.	Oldtown	Call Cumberland 4009 F 12
Smith, Elmer B.	Green Ridge near North Pike	Flintstone	———
Struckman, A.	Upper Town Creek	R.F.D. 1, Oldtown	———
Weir, Walter	Lonaconing	Lonaconing	Call Avilton 7 F 2
Wentling, B. A.	Nicholas Mt.	Cumberld. R.F.D. 2	Call Cumberland 4004 F 32
Wigfield, G. E.	Nicholas Mt.	Cumberld. R.F.D. 4	———
Witt, Anthony	Wellersburg, Pa.	Ellerslie	Call Wellersburg 1 F 3

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Best, H.	Birdsville	Harwood	West River 203 F 11
Davenport, R. J.	Herald Harbor	Waterbury	———
Fleischmann, A.	Griffith's Mill	Odenton R.F.D. 1	———
*Ford, Wm. T.	Glenburnie	Glenburnie	———
Fraebel, Edw.	Oakwood	Glenburnie	Glenburnie 41
Giddings, R.	Gibson Island	Pasadena	Armiger 24 F 13 (Res.) Armiger 15 F 2 (Office)
Jenkins, L. F.	Rock Point	Pasadena	Call Armiger 21 F 4
Johnson, T. W.	Solley	Glenburnie R. D.	Call Armiger 4 F 2
Lotze, G. A.	Long Hill	Glenburnie	Armiger 2 F 4
Maynard, J. L.	Gambrills	Gambrills	Annapolis 1804 F 21
Moog, W. H.	Jones	Earleigh Heights	Call Annapolis 1811 F 11
Overholser, Ora	Gambrills	Gambrills	Annapolis 1804 F 4
Ruth, E. G.	Lake Shore	Pasadena	Call Armiger 19 F 2
Shepherd, John	Bristol	Bristol	West River 26 F 11
*Shiroky, J. C.	Piney Grove School House	Earleigh Heights	Severna Park 101 F 2
Stewart, Jos. A.	Severna Park	Boone, Md.	Severna 39 J

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Name	Location	Address	Telephone
Boring Vol Fire Co.	Boring	Boring	———
Brown, C. G. G.	Oella	Ellicott City	Call Ellicott City 395 J
Cooney, Frank	Thistle	Ilchester	———
Fischer, F. B.	Poplar	Bengies	Call Plaza 3652 or Essex 53 F 6
Harris, W. R.	Glyndon	Glyndon	Reisterstown 114 M
Pearce, John H.	Monkton	Monkton	Cockeysville 101 F 12
*Peddicord, John	Oella	Ellicott City	Call Ellicott City 395 J
Shipley, R. E.	Timonium	Timonium	Towson 363 M
Sills, John Wm.	1014 Cathedral St	Baltimore City	Vernon 7008

CALVERT COUNTY.

Armiger, G. E.	Lower Marlboro	Lower. Marlboro	Call Prince Fred. 15 F 13
Gibson, Arthur P.	E. of Huntingtown	Huntingtown	Prince Frederick 24 F 14
Gibson, Lloyd B.	Huntingtown	Huntingtown	Prince Frederick 15-24
Hall, Julius G.	Near Dares	Dares	Prince Frederick 1311
Jones, J. S.	Dunkirk	Dunkirk	Prince Frederick 14 F 3
Lusby, James	Solomons	Lusbys	Call Prince Fred. 7-11
Plummer, C. L.	Chaneyville	Owings	Prince Frederick 33-22
Tydings, L. A.	E. State rd to Bay	St. Leonard	Prince Frederick 28-12
Ward, J. H.	Mt. Harmony Sta.	Paris	———
Williams, J. S.	Port Republic	Mutual	Prince Frederick 3 F 21

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Covey, L. F.	Federalsburg	Federalsburg	———
Dhue, A. J.	Goldsboro	Goldsboro	Call Greensboro 56 F 31
Garris, J. J.	Preston	Preston	Call Preston 16
Roe, Clarence H.	Denton	Denton	Day—Denton 103 Night—Denton 57
Shultz, J. F.	1 mi. S. E. of Henderson	R. D. 2, Marydel	———

CARROLL COUNTY.

Bowers, A. H.	Taneytown	Taneytown	Call Taneytown 39 J
Ebbert, Wm. A.	Union Bridge	Union Bridge	Union Bridge 45 R or 31 R
Flickinger, J. W.	Junion Mills	Westminster	———
Hoffman, J. F.	Westminster	Westminster	Westminster 66 J
Kneller, Chas. C.	Manchester	Manchester	Call 34 F 11 Hampstead
*Murray, J. W.	Hampstead	Hampstead	Call Hampstead 108 J
Snyder, J. H.	Lineboro	Lineboro	Call Hampstead 3 F 15

CECIL COUNTY.

Name	Location	Address	Telephone
Blake, J. F.	Childs	Childs	Elkton 218 F. 5
Balderston, L. H.	Colora	Colora	Rising Sun 43 H
Davis, E. K.	2 mi. N. of North-east	North East	———
Futty, John	Elk Neck	North East Rte. 3	North East 52 F 2
Lansdale, J. S.	Back Creek Mill 3 mi. E. of Chesapeake City	Chesapeake City	Chesapeake City 61 F 2
Puschell, Chas.	North East	North East	Call North East 45 F 2
Rawson, Geo. C.	North East	North East	Call North East 81
Simpers, R. C.	Leslie Station	Leslie	North East 41 F 4
Virgin, J. F.	105 Bridge St.	Elkton	Elkton 312
*Walter, H. A.	Upper Elk Neck	R. D. 1, Elkton	Elkton 216 F 12 Call
*Williams, W.	Brentwood Farms	Elkton	Elkton 214 F 4

CHARLES COUNTY.

Bailey, J. R.	Wicomico	Wicomico	La Plata 14 F 12
Bealle, Chas. R.	Bolton	R. F. D. Waldorf	———
Compton, B. B.	Pisgah	Pisgah	———
Cooksey, W. A.	New Town	Spring Hill	———
Cooksey, Wm. E.	Dentsville	Dentsville	———
Cox, J. W.	Cross Roads	Doncaster	———
Cramer, C. H.	Faulkner	Faulkner	La Plata 14 F 13
Crismond, O. W.	Marbury	Box 15, Marbury	———
Davis, Bradford	Hill Top	Hill Top	———
Frere, Chas. P.	Tompkinsville	Tompkinsville	La Plata 27 F 12
Huntt, Wm.	Mattawoman	Waldorf	Brandywine 30 F 2
Linton, S. C.	Holly Springs Frm.	Riverside	———
Murphy, R.	Pomonkey	Pomonkey	Call Brandywine 15 F 4
O'Keeffe, R.	Waldorf	Waldorf	Call Brandywine 10 F 22
Roberts, W. A.	Bryantown	Bryantown	———
Shaw, F. A.	Pomfret	Pomfret	———
Tolla, Nicholas	Patuxent City	Hughesville	———
Turner, T. S.	2 mi. E. Malcolm	Malcolm	Call Brandywine 17 F 32

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Asplen, J. Purnell	Madison	Woolford, R. F. D.	Call Cambridge 1827 F 31 or Cambridge 1827 F 3
Cannon, P. H.	Near Williamsburg	R.F.D. Williamsbg.	Hurlock 101 F 14
Dail, H. H.	Cambridge	R.F.D. Cambridge	Cambridge 543 J
Gore, J. E.	Salem	Salem	Cambridge 1823 F 3
*LeCompte, L. S.	Vienna	Vienna	Call Hurlock 88 F 31
Lewis, H.	Drawbridge	Aireys	———

DORCHESTER COUNTY—Continued

Name	Location	Address	Telephone
Pattison, C. W.	Bucktown	Aireys	———
Phillips, J. E.	Golden Hill	Golden Hill	Golden Hill 4 F 4
Sheehy, R.	Toods's Point	Hills Point	Call Cambridge 1803 F 5
*Smoot, S. T.	Galestown	Seaford, Del.	Seaford 92 R 11 (Diamond State)
Taylor, T. J.	E. New Market	East New Market	Hurlock 90 F 4
Wheatley, C. H.	Finchburg	R.F.D. Federalsburg	Hurlock 83 F 5

FREDERICK COUNTY.

*Andrews, R. C.	Eyler Valley	Emmitsburg	Call Emmitsburg 48 F 3
Benner, Wm. H.	Catoctin Furnace	Thurmont	Thurmont 44 F 21
Bussard, S. P.	1 mi. S. W. Sta.	Lantz	Smithsburg 37 F 22
Delauter, J.	Sands Flat	Smithsburg, R.F.D.	———
*Easterday, A. J.	Wolfsville	Myersville Rte. 2	Myersville 22 F 3
Feaga, Wm. C.	Yellow Springs	Frederick, Rte. 7	Call Frederick 1855 F 4
Fitez, R. G.	Mt. St. Mary's Col.	Emmitsburg	Emmitsburg 9
Funk, C. F. W.	Near Park Mills	Adamstown	Call Buckeystown 43-4
*Gaver, Chas. R.	Highland	Myersville	Call Myersville 30 F 13
*Harne, C. O.	Garfield	Smithsburg	Call Smithsburg 11 F 6 or Myersville 24 F 11
Hauver, A. L.	Foxville	Lantz	Call Smithsburg 11 F 14
Hoffman, L. N.	Doubs	Doubs	Buckeystown 47-13
Kelly, John	E. of Mt. Dale	Lewistown	Call Frederick 1840 F 32
Klein, C. C.	Braddock Heights	Frederick	Braddock 13 F 3
Klein, C. E.	Braddock	Frederick	Frederick 1854 F 2
*McBridge, A. M.	Locust Valley	Middletown	Call Middletown 59 F 22
Miller, L. D.	Bolivar	Middletown	Middletown 44 F 4
Morgan, R. E.	Nr. Sensenbaugh School	Smithsburg	Myersville 24 F 6
*Moss, Sylvester	Mountaindale	Frederick, R.D. 6	Frederick 1830 F 31
Munk, Wm. P.	Shookstown	Frederick	Call Frederick 1822 F 23
Poole, C. E.	Barnesville	Barnesville	Buckeystown 52-11
Recher, John L.	Thurmont	Thurmont	Call Thurmont 4-9 J
Thomas, A. M.	Sugar Loaf Mt.	Dickerson	Buckeystown 48 F 5
Wallace, Chas. T.	Nr. Burkittsville	Burkittsville	Call Brunswick 130-22
*Willard, G. A.	Catoctin Furn. Cr.	Smithsburg	———

GARRETT COUNTY.

Arnold, S.	Dobbin, W. Va.	Gormania, W. Va.	———
Barnard, E. A.	Swanton	Swanton	———
*Barnard, W. H.	Chestnut Hill	Bloomington	———
Beachy, E. A.	Grantsville	Grantsville	———
Beachy, E. J.	Grantsville	Grantsville	Grantsville Mutual 3 long 1 short

GARRETT COUNTY—(Continued)

Name	Location	Address	Telephone
Biggs, J. W.	Wilson, W. Va.	Gormania, W. Va.	Eglon Mut Arnold Switch
Bittinger, Harmon	Meadow Mountain	Swanton	Bittinger Mut 2 long 1 sht
**Bowman, S. L.	Thayerville	Box 26, McHenry	Oakland 55-3
Bray, L. C.	Kitzmiller	Kitzmiller	———
Broadwater, C. R.	Bittinger	Bittinger	Bittinger Mutual
Detrick, Mahlon	Friendsville	Friendsville	———
Durst, Harvey	Bevansville	Jennings	———
Ferguson, W. H.	Elder Hill	Friendsville	Call Oakland 113 F 22
Folk, C. J.	Accident	Keyser Ridge	———
*Friend, J. G.	Swanton	Swanton	———
Friend, S. E.	Winding Ridge	Friendsville	Call Oakland 113 F 14
Glodfelty, J. C.	Rock Lodge	McHenry	Oakland 55
Green, J. F.	Bittinger	Swanton	Bittinger Mut 3 long rings
Harvey, A. S.	Short Run	Kitzmiller	Call Kitzmiller 11
Harvey, Tilden R.	Eagle Rock	Deer Park, Rte. 1	———
Harvey, Wesley	Fairview	Gormania, W. Va.	Eglon Mutual, W. Va. 111
Herman, J. W.	Swanton	Swanton, R. F. 2	———
Hoye, Frank	S. W. of St. Johns Rock	Frostburg	Avilton Mut 1 short 1 long
Kerins, G. T.	Oakland	Oakland	Oakland 16 J
Knox, C. H.	Vindex	Vindex	———
Lowdermilk, J. M.	Ashers Glade	Selbysport	Markleysburg 4 long rings
McClintock, E. F.	Cave	Somerfield, Pa.	———
Mellott, M. G.	Hutton	Hutton	Oakland 147 F 2
Merrill, J. A.	Merrill	Merrill	Avilton Mutual
*Michael, P. F.	Big Savage	Barton	———
Ryman, M. K.	Jennings	Jennings	Bittinger Mutual
Robeson, E. O.	Avilton	Lonaconing	Avilton Mutual 1 long 3 short, 1 long—111
Savage, S. G.	Sang Run	Sang Run	———
Sharpless, D.	Swanton	Swanton	———
Sims, J. H.	Allegany Heights	Mt. Lake Park	Oakland 33 F 42
Sims, R. A.	Sunny Side	Oakland, R. D. 1	Eglon Mutual
Sines, A. L.	Herrington Manor	Oakland R. F. D.	Oakland 164 F 2
Sines, E.	District No. 2	Friendsville	———
Sines, J. W.	Swallow Falls	Oakland	Call Oakland 164 F 11
Sisler, Daniel	White Rock	Friendsville	Farmers Line 2 long 2 sht
Sloan, G. E.	Deep Creek	McHenry	Mutual Tel Acci Switch
Soelter, Ernest	Deer Park	Deer Park	Call Oakland 58
Steyer, W. T.	Steyer	Steyer	Oakland 65 F 31
*Tasker, Michael	Tasker's Corners	Deer Park	Oakland 48 F 12
Teets, Earl F.	Lake Ford	Cranesville, W. Va.	Terra Alta 74 F 12
*Tichnell, D.	Bloomington	Bloomington	———
*Tichnell, G. W.	Mt. Zion Church	Swanton	———
Uphold, W. V.	White Rock	Friendsville R.F.D.	———
Wilson, D. W.	Wilson, W. Va.	Wilson, W. Va.	———

HARFORD COUNTY.

Name	Location	Address	Telephone
Greenwood, H. C.	Rocks	Rocks	Call Cardiff 30 R 13
Hill, J. C.	N. W. of Dublin	Darlington R.F.D.2	Call Darlington 6 F 4
Hipkins, Geo. L.	Swan Creek	R.F.D. Havre de Grace	Call Havre de Grace 33 F 13
Johnson, R. K.	Joppa	Joppa	Call Wilna 4 F 12
Magness, H. S.	Wheel	Bel Air	Bel Air 810 F 11
McComas, C. N. ,Jr.	Singer	Joppa	Wilna 7 F 12
Peverley, S. D.	Stepney	Aberdeen	Bel Air 124 and Aberdeen 36 F 14
Scarborough, L. G.	Prospect	Street	Cardiff 18-12
VanSant, A. J.	Forest Hill	Forest Hill	Call Bel Air 816 F 3
Wilson, J.	Kalmia	Bel Air	Call Bel Air 800 F 11

HOWARD COUNTY.

Hanson, L. R.	Ellicott City	Ellicott City	Ellicott City 249 W
Ledbetter, W. S.	Ellicott City	Ellicott City	Ellicott City 249 R
Lilly, N. O.	Elkridge	Elk Ridge	———
Moore, D. W.	Westchester Ave.	Ellicott City	Call Ellicott City 286 M
Nichols, T. Guy	Highland	Brookville, R.D.	Ellicott City 43 F 2
Prince, David	Ilchester	Ilchester	Catonsville 544 J
Prince, E. G.	Ilchester	Ilchester	Catonsville 544 J

KENT COUNTY.

Hoopes, R. D.	Fairlee Creek	Worton	Chestertown 817 F 12
Massey, E. T.	Massey	Massey	Millington 33 F 22

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Bender, V. H.	Silver Spring	Silver Spring	Woodside 27 J
Brooks, W. A.	Cropley	Cropley	———
Deffinbaugh, C. E.	902 Sligo Ave.	Silver Spring	Woodside 158
*Farquhar, A. D.	Sandy Spring	Sandy Spring	Sandy Spring 7 M
Iverson, M. F.	817 Flower Ave.	Takoma Park, D.C.	———
Raney, E. J. C.	Kensington	Kensington	Kensington 156
Ruble, E. K.	Poolesville	Poolesville	Poolesville 8 F 13
Waters, R. K.	Germantown	Germantown	Gaithersburg 24 F 31
Wilson, W. V.	Rockville	Rockville	Rockville 126

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY.

Adams, H. S.	61st & Central Ave.	Capitol Heights	Call Hyattsville 808 F 21
Appleton, J. A.	Branchville	Branchville	Call Berwyn 144
Bewley, G. P.	Berwyn	Berwyn	———
Brady, H. B.	Aquasco	Aquasco	Brandywine 12 F 3

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY—Continued

Name	Location	Address	Telephone
Gross, A.	North Keys	Croom	Brandywine 27-15
Friedrich, F. T.	E. Riverdale	Lanham	Call Hyattsville 311 M
Gray, Wm. C.	Riverdale	Riverdale	Call Hyattsville 34 R
Hurd, F. P.	Muirkirk	Muirkirk	Laurel 153 F 14
Johnson, A. L.	Branchville	Branchville	Berwyn 105
King, Robert A.	Hyattsville	Hyattsville	Hyattsville 243
*Lammers, G.	Bet. Laurel and Springfield	Laurel	Laurel 153 F 3
Morgan, A. W.	Seat Pleasant, D.C.	Seat Pleasant, D.C.	Call Main 6240
Perkins, Ed. E.	Springfield	Springfield	Bowie 29 W
Pyle, J. B.	Negro Reform Schl.	Cheltenham	Brandywine 33
Ptacek, Z. J.	Greater Cap. Hghts.	R.F.D. Bennings, D. C.	Capitol Heights 58
Randall, D. E.	Forestville	Upper Marlboro	Marlboro 44 F 4
Rockwell, C. H.	College Park	College Park	Berwyn 111 M
Scott, T. Weston	Cottage City	Brentwood	Hyattsville 189 R
Taylor, J. A.	Tippett	Tippett	
Taylor, W. Perry	Friendly	Rte. 9, Anacostia	Marlboro 39 F 22
Underwood, M. L.	Nr. Sharpsville	Waldorf, R.F.D. 1	Brandywine 16 F 15
Ptacek, Z. J.	Greater Cap. Hghts.	Rte. 1, Box 138a, Benning Sta., D.C.	Capitol Heights 58
Ward, Grover C.	Friendley	Sta. H, Rte. 9, Washington, D. C.	Call Marlboro 39 F 22
Ward, R. F.	Cedarville	Baden	Call Brandywine 17 F 15
Wiseman, G. G.	Bladensburg	Bladensburg	Call Hyattsville 441 J

QUEEN ANNES COUNTY

Knotts, J. T.	Sudlersville	Sudlersville	Millington 29 F 23
Price, T. R. L.	Centerville	Centerville	Centerville 84 or 82

ST. MARYS COUNTY

Abell, George F.	California	California	Great Mills 15 F 21
Curry, J. R.	Harpers Corner	Helen	
Dameron, J. S.	Dameron	Dameron	Great Mills 16 F 4
Davis, H. C.	Nr. New Market	Mechanicsville	Mechanicsville 38 F 22
Davis, J. L.	Charlotte Hall	Charlotte Hall	Mechanicsville 33 F 12
Guy, H. J.	½ mi. S. Lovecille	½ mi. S. Loveville	Call Leonardtown 66 F 23
Harding, T. V.	Oraville	Oraville	Call Mechanicsville 35 F 23
Hilton, H. W.	2 mi. N. Park Hall	Park Hall	Great Mills 17 F 4
Johnson, J. C.	Clements	Morganza	Leonardtown 22 F 31
Long, J. B.	Hillsville	Hollywood	Leonardtown 31 F 23
McKay, J. R.	Valley Lee	Valley Lee	Call Leonardtown 33 J

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Name	Location	Address	Telephone
Carver, M. F.	Marumsco	Marumsco	Pocomoke 6 F 22
Cullen, R. B.	Venton	Venton	Princess Anne 129 F 31
Gunby, Paul	3 mi. from Marion	Marion	Call Crisfield 188 F 11
Hudson, P. O.	Harold	Harold	Crisfield 187 F 6
Jones, R. S.	Princess Anne	Princess Anne	Call Princess Anne 32
Layfield, Chas. H.	Westover	Westover	Call Princess Anne 120
Layfield, P. O.	Manokin	Manokin	———
Matthews, C. F.	Kingston	Kingston	Call Crisfield 156 F 4
Plew, A.	East of Eden	Eden, R.F.D.	Salisbury 1852 F 12
Taylor, W. V.	Cokesbury	Rt. 1, Pocomoke City	Pocomoke 2 F 13
West, C. L.	Perry Hawkin	R.F.D. 1, Princess Anne	Pocomoke 3 F 4
White, R. B.	Mt. Vernon	Rt. 2, Princess Anne	Princess Anne 128 F 42

TALBOT COUNTY.

Howeth, Wm. F.	Wittman	Wittman	St. Michaels 68 F 3
Hunteman, A.	Cordova	Cordova	Hillsboro 29 F 13
Radcliffe, C. W.	Broad Creek Neck	Bowman	Call St. Michaels 23 F 2
Swaine, John	Bellevue	Royal Oak	Call Royal Oak 62 F 4

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

*Brunner, C. D.	Pondsville	Smithsburg	Call Smithsburg 6 F 12
*Coulter, M. S.	Yarrowsburg	Weeverton	Call Keedysville 9 F 12
Creek, A.	Forest Park	Hancock	———
Exline, B. H.	Exline	Hancock	Hancock 2 F 4
*Faulder, C. H.	Smoketown	Boonsboro Rt. 1	Hagerstown 4091 F 22
Frownfelter, S. D.	101 E. Balto. St.	Hagerstown	———
Gehr, R.	Mt. Carmel	Big Pool	Call Clearspring 10 F 14
Hardy, B.	Chestnut Grove Scl.	Trego	———
*Hull, B. Z.	Moorsville	Big Pool	———
*Johnson, R.	Indian Springs	Big Pool	Call Clearspring 40 F 3
*Keller, J. R.	Dargan	Harper's Ferry, W. Va.	Keedysville 42 F 2
Kendall, V.	Euclid	Lantz	Smithsburg 44 13 call
McClain, L. C.	Edgemont	Edgemont	Call Smithsburg 26 F 11 or 26 F 13
Mann, G. C.	Fort Frederick	Big Pool	Call Clearspring 10 F 6
*Nave, J. W.	Mt. Briar	R.F.D. 1, Keedysville	Call Keedysville 30 F 4
Norris, Geo. L.	Sidling Hill Mt.	Hancock	Call Hancock 2 F 5
*Smith, Charles L.	Clearspring	Clearspring	Clearspring 43 F 3 Call
Sowers, F. A.	Hearthstone Mt.	Big Pool	———
Steele, Wm. E.	Blairs Valley	Clearspring	Call Clearspring 21 3
Stine, H. E.	Rohrersville	Rohrersville	———

WICOMICO COUNTY.

Name	Location	Address	Telephone
Adkins, J. G.	4 mi. E. of Salisbury on Ocean City Road	Rt. 3, Salisbury	Call Salisbury 1803 F 5
Adkins, R. T.	Mardella Springs	Mardella Springs	Call Salisbury 1838 F 31
Hearn, A. E.	2½ mi. N. Willards	Willards	Call
*Holloway, D. J.	Shauvonx	Parsonsburg, R. D. 1	Call Salisbury 1851 F 21
Jones, C. C.	Spring Hill	Rt. 2, Salisbury	Salisbury 1816 F 3
*Jones, J. W., Jr.	East of Salisbury	Salisbury, R.F.D. 4	Salisbury 1812 F 22
Webb, A.	Whiton	Pittsville	Call Snow Hill 184 F 14

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Bromley, E. T.	Near Stockton	Stockton	———
Collins, E. A.	Bishopville	Bishopville	———
Corbin, T. G.	Corbin	Snow Hill, Rt. 4	———
Cropper, S. D.	Taylorville	Berlin, R. D. 2	———
Holloway, W. H.	Queponco	R.F.D. 1, Newark	Snow Hill 187 F 15
Moore, Geo. C.	Spence	R.D. 4, Snow Hill	———
*Perdue, E. W.	Snow Hill	Snow Hill	Snow Hill 44 F 11
Shockley, J. M.	St. Lukes	Eden	Call Salisbury 1844 F 21
Taylor, O. P.	Atkinson	Rt. 4, Pocomoke City	———

WOODLAND EXAMINATIONS.

Date 1925	Name	Address	Location	Acres
Oct. 19	Hall, Mrs. R. L.	Upper Marlboro	Upper Marlboro	25
Nov. 5	Sasser, L. G.	Washington D.C.	East Columbia Park	40
" 6	Seek, Mrs. E. B.	Colesville	Colesville	75
" 6	Vierling, R. H.	Colesville	Colesville	163
" 19	Schulman, Carl	Princess Anne	Princess Anne	20
" 19	Culver, P. C.	Princess Anne	Near Princess Anne	40
" 19	Mitchell, Isaac	Princess Anne	Near Princess Anne	280
" 20	Landon, E. G.	Marion	Marion	16
" 20	Hayman, Glenson	Kingston	Kingston	140
" 20	Adams, F. T.	Marion	Marion	135
" 21	Washburn, R. S.	Washington, D. C.	Branchville	350
" 23	B. & O. R. R.	Baltimore	Garrett Island	174
" 24	Smith, J. A.	Beltsville	Beltsville	50
Dec. 1	Meredith, L. E.	Federalsburg	Near Federalsburg	19
" 4	Raskob, Mrs. H. S.	Centerville	Centerville	110
" 9	Macy, W. D.	Woodbine	Glenwood	30
" 8	Sieck, Frederick	Baltimore	Stoney Creek	150

WOODLAND EXAMINATIONS—Continued.

Date	Name	Address	Location	Acres
1926				
Jan. 16	Perkins, L. S.	Bennings, D. C.	Near Seat Pleasant	30
" 26	Baker, Steven Co.	Baltimore	Near Poplar	1600
Feb. 4	Chandler, C. F.	Snow Hill	Snow Hill	200
" 6	Kauffman, Mrs. E. S.	Westover	Westover	28
" 20	Oakland Orchard Co.	Newburg	Newburg	125
Mar. 11	Pusey, G. N.	Princess Anne	Near Princess Anne	108
" 11	Catlin, Lynde	Peninsula Jct.	King's Creek	200
" 16	Carroll, Mrs. C. R.	Ellicott City	Near Mayfield	208
" 31	Brown, Alex.	Baltimore	Near Witchcoat Pt.	200
April 9	Loose, S. N., Jr.	Hagerstown	Hagerstown	10
" 29	Chamberlain, E. H.	Frederick	Yellow Springs	150
" 29	Price, Charles H.	Sparks	Sparks	45
" 30	W. Nottingham Acad.	Colora	Colora	20
May 7	Wolfe, Chas. E.	Smithsburg	Wolfsville	150
" 14	Burroughs, Wm.	Upper Marlboro	Croom	100
June 2-3	Washington Gard. Co.	Washington D.C.	Waldorf	4000
" 11	Warfield, Edwin	Woodbine	Daisy	300
" 30	Hopkins, J. C. T.	Port Deposit	Port Deposit	100
Aug. 2	Jopkins, J. E.	Linthicum	Patapsco Station	50
Sept. 15	Wickes, Judge	Chestertown	Locust Grove	50
" 16	Melvin, Frank	Philadelphia, Pa.	Wye Mills	90
" 20	Weber, G. H.	New York, N. Y.	Clinton	110
" 17	Winand, Thomas	Baltimore	Randallstown	10
" 21	Rosenthal, I. R.	Baltimore	Doncaster	1400
			Total Acres	11,101

Total Number of Examinations, 41.

IMPROVEMENT DEMONSTRATIONS.

1925				
Oct. 13	Iglehart, Miss W. L.	Davidsonville	Davidsonville	15
Nov. 4-5	Townsend, G. C. D.	Washington, D. C.	Mullikin	60
" 6	Hall, Mrs. R. L.	Upper Marlboro	Upper Marlboro	15
1926				
April 9	Loose, S. N. Jr.	Hagerstown	Hagerstown	10
May 19	W. Nottingham Acad.	Colora	Colora	8
June 8-9	Price, Charles H.	Sparks	Sparks	45
" 15	Raskob, Mrs. Helen	Centerville	Centerville	110
" 21	Kauffman, E. S.	Westover	Westover	28
Aug. 2	Hopkins, J. C.	Linthicum	Patapsco St.	50
" 4-5	Pleasants, H.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Deer Creek	60
			Total Acres	401

Total Number of Improvement Demonstration, 10.

PLANTING PLANS.

Date 1925	Name	Address	Location	Acres
Oct. 20	Maurice Ogle	Annapolis	White Marsh Neck	2¾
Nov. 10	L. T. Leonard	Washington D.C.	Riggsville	4
" 23	H. Nook	Snow Hill	Snow Hill	5
Dec. 1	J. J. Thieroff	Preston	Preston	10
" 5	Evelyn Harris	Betterton	Betterton	3
" 9	Isaac Shark	Hagerstown	Hagerstown	1
1926				
Jan. 27	State Sanitorium	Crownsville	Crownsville	1
" 27	Ashby Duvall	Parole	Parole	2
Feb. 5	E. H. E. Thieroff	Preston	Preston	40
Sept. 17	T. W. McNamara	Parkton	Rayville	2
			Total Acres	70¾

Total Number of Planting Plans, 10.

PLANTINGS.

Date 1926	Name	Address	Location	Trees	Acres
Mar. 2	Campbell, M.	Easton	Miles River Neck	1,200	1
" 3	Goldsborough, R.		Bet. Mathewstown & Kingston Land.	3,000	3
" 4	Coulley, Charles	Easton	Easton	6,000	6
" 17	Bowen, A. G.	Huntingtown	Huntingtown	1,500	1½
" 18	Hall, Mrs. R. L.	Upper Marlboro	Upper Marlboro	1,000	1
" 19	Leonard, L. T.		Riggs Mills	1,000	1
" 24	Colhoun, Forbes	Cumberstone	Cumberstone	1,500	1½
" 23	Crownsville State Hos.	Crownsville	Crownsville	1,000	1
" 24	Duvall, Ashley	Parole	Parole	2,000	2
" 24	Franklin, J. H.	Washington, D. C.	Sudley	800	½
" 25	Harris, Evelyn	Betterton	Near Betterton	4,000	4
" 25	Werntz, R. L.	Annapolis	Near Jones Station	5,000	5
April 5	Mason, Samuel	Darlington	Darlington	2,000	2
April	Nicola, F. F.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Rock Lodge	33,000	28
May 10	Balderston	Colora	Colora	1,000	1
Spring	Baltimore City	City Hall	Loch Raven Dam	30,000	25
"	Reimer, Rudolph	Brooklyn	Rhodesdale	1,000	1
"	Glatlefter Pulpwood Co.	La Plata	La Plata	5,000	5
"	DuPont, C.	Wilmington, Del.	Cambridge	6,000	6
"	Baker, J. D.	Frederick	Bet. High Knob Co. Road & National Pike	16,617	16
"	Thieroff, E. H.	Preston	Preston	1,000	1
			Total Acres		112½

Total Number of Plantings, 20.

LECTURES.

* Illustrated. † Extension Department.

Date	Location	Under Auspices
1925		
Oct. 5	Owings	†*Farm Bureau.
" 6	Baltimore	*Troop 42 B. S. A.
" 7	Huntingtown	†*Farm Bureau.
" 7	Frederick	Rotary Club.
" 14	Glencoe	*Hardy Garden Club.
" 16	Pimlico School	*Pimlico School.
" 21	Halethorp	*Parent Teachers' Association.
" 22	Friendsville	High School.
" 23	Baltimore	Community Association.
Nov. 9	Hyattsville	*Women's Club of Hyattsville.
" 10	Winfield	*Parent-Teachers' Association.
" 12	Round Bay	*Severn Hardy Garden Club.
" 13	Manchester	*Parent-Teachers' Association.
" 16	Baltimore	*Troop 80 B. S. A.
" 19	Glenburnie	*High School.
" 19	Bayersville	*Community Association.
" 20	Baltimore	*School 98.
" 21	Baltimore	*Lutheran Brotherhood.
" 23	Taneytown	*Parent-Teachers' Association.
" 26	Baltimore	*Girl Scouts.
Dec. 1	Piney Grove	*Warden Fletcher.
" 2	Green Ridge	*School.
" 2	Picardy	*Warden Alderton.
" 3	Oldtown	*School.
" 3	Baltimore	*Young People's Association.
" 2	Fullerton	*St. Joseph's Men's Club.
" 4	Flintstone	*Warden Lough.
" 4	Church Hill	†*Reed Memorial.
" 5	Fallston	Women's Literary Society.
" 7	Sykesville	*Parent-Teacher's Association.
" 8	Hancock	*High School.
" 9	Mt. Airy	*High School.
" 14	St. Michaels	Women's Literary Society.
" 14	Pleasant Valley	*Parent-Teacher's Association.
" 21	Pocomoke	*Rotary Club.
" 27	Baltimore	*National Council of Catholic Men.
1926		
Jan. 5	Hampstead	*Volunteer Fire Department.
" 6	Manchester	*Volunteer Fire Department.
" 7	Ellicott City	*High School.
" 7	Lineboro	Volunteer Fire Department.
" 8	New Windsor	*Blue Ridge College

LECTURES—(Continued)

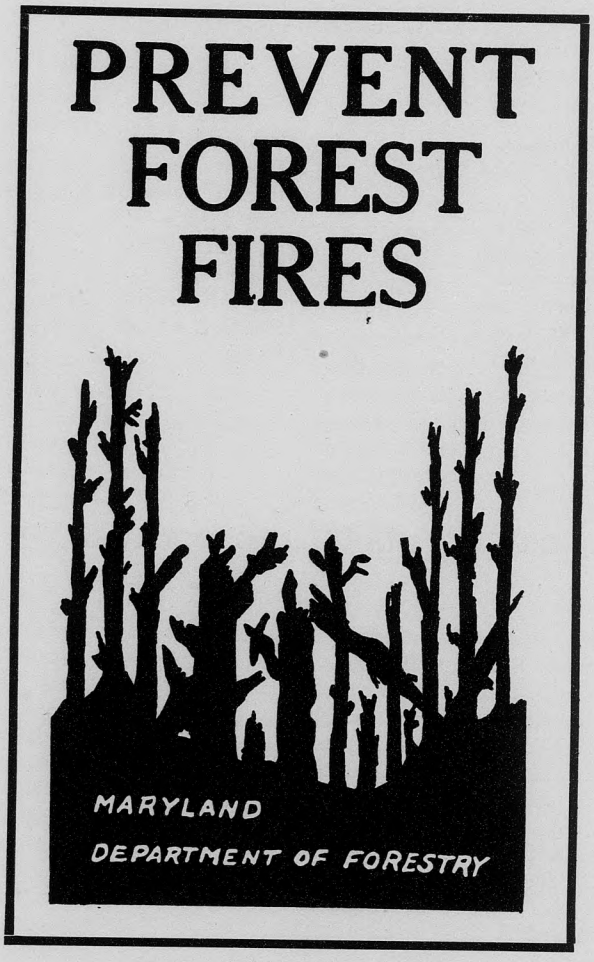
Date 1926	Location	Under Auspices
Jan. 8	Catonsville	*Catonsville Garden Club.
" 11	Colesville	*†Farm Bureau.
" 13	Baltimore	*Home and School Club.
" 19	Baltimore	Lafayette Ave. M. E. Epworth Leag.
" 22	Glyndon	*Volunteer Fire Department.
Feb. 4	Baltimore	*Parent-Teacher's Association.
" 8	Baltimore	Wilton Heights Men's Club.
" 10	Sparrows Point	High School.
" 10	Sparrows Point	*Micawber Circle.
" 16	Annapolis	Four River Garden Club.
Mar. 3	Severna Park	*Parent-Teacher's Association.
" 9	Silver Run	*Parent-Teacher's Association.
" 12	Mt. Herman	*Parent-Teacher's Association.
" 12	Woodlawn	*Patrons Club.
" 23	Baltimore	*Wanderlusters.
" 24	Baltimore	*Kasey Club.
" 31	Bethesda	*Newcomb Club.
" 31	Granite	*Patron's Club.
April 2	Forest Hill	†Grange.
" 3	Harford Camp	†County Agent.
" 6	Baltimore	*Parent-Teacher's Association.
" 8	Pleasant Valley	†Pamona Grange.
" 8	Oakland	Rotary Club.
" 9	Keedysville	*Parent-Teacher's Association.
" 9	Baltimore	Western High School.
" 9	Baltimore	*School 56.
" 9	Baltimore	*Parent-Teacher's Asso. Conv.
" 9	Baltimore	*Junior High No. 1.
" 9	Baltimore	*Forest Park Junior High.
" 15	Frederick	†Frederick High School.
" 19	Baltimore	Radio.
" 19	College Park	†Parent-Teacher's Association.
" 20	Centerville	†*High School.
" 20	Sudlersville	†High School.
" 21	Baltimore	*Baltimore City College.
" 21	Easton	†*Rotary Club.
" 22	Salem	†School.
" 22	Salisbury	†*County Agent.
" 22	Frederick	Lions Club.
" 22	Frederick	Kiwanis Club.
" 23	Baltimore	*School 13.
" 27	Hurlock	*Women's Club.
" 27	East New Market	*Women's Club.
" 30	Sweet Air	*Parent-Teacher's Association.

LECTURES—(Continued)

Date	Location	Under Auspices
1926		
May 5	Baltimore	Engineer's Club.
" 6	Mt. Philips School, Fred.	*Parent-Teacher's Association.
" 7	Garfield	*Parent-Teacher's Association.
" 10	Baltimore	*Boy Scouts.
" 19	Rising Sun	†*Farmers Club.
" 27	Baltimore	*Typothetae.
July 26	Deer Creek	†Harford County Camp.
" 27	Deer Creek	†Harford County Camp.
Sept. 7	Washington	†Radio.

LUMBER CUT OF MARYLAND SAWMILLS FOR 1925.

County	No. of Mills	Lumber Bd. Ft.
Allegany	23	5,561,000
Anne Arundel	30	2,700,000
Baltimore	26	3,000,000
Calvert	31	3,105,000
Caroline	31	3,686,000
Carroll	34	2,029,000
Cecil	24	2,730,000
Charles	42	5,197,000
Dorchester	36	7,260,000
Frederick	30	2,771,000
Garrett	56	34,628,000
Harford	33	3,227,000
Howard	13	1,850,000
Kent	11	990,000
Montgomery	25	2,745,000
Prince Georges	42	3,844,000
Queen Annes	14	611,000
St. Marys	41	3,258,000
Somerset	32	6,647,000
Talbot	23	2,673,000
Washington	23	2,690,000
Wicomico	52	14,050,000
Worcester	51	13,886,000
Total	723	129,138,000



FOREST FIRE SIGNS, 1926.
On heavy yellow paper.

Other titles with same background:

FIRES DESTROY GAME.
SMOKERS, BE CAREFUL.
MAKE CAMP FIRES SAFE.
EVERYBODY LOSES WHEN TIMBER BURNS.